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## THE NAMING OF NEW YORK.

*By Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham.*

A little Dutch babe on the island of Manhattan was about to be christened. A momentous event in every Dutch family, but, upon this occasion an unusual one, since the babe was no ordinary child. Indeed, without robbing others of any just dues, it truthfully might be referred to as *the* Dutch baby of the island.

But, before entering into the merits of this assertion, let us leave this particular child with its antecedents, its inheritance and its possible future, and linger a moment upon the christening of the average babe born at that time and in the same environment.

It was in the year 1626, when children were welcomed by parents and the community as gifts from God that called for religious thanks offering, and great social rejoicing.

The records of those early days have been preserved, and through them we learn all that was done upon such occasions, every detail of ceremonies customary or obligatory from the moment when the little cushion adorned with white ribbon and hung on the door knocker announced to the anxious, the curious or the sympathetic that the new arrival was a girl, to the early evening hour three weeks later when the last, lingering guest to the caudle party accompanied by maid and lantern turned reluctant footsteps homeward.

The grandparents usually provided the cushion for the front door knocker, and it was a matter of family pride to have it made of the best material available, afterward the child's name and birthday were embroidered upon it.

Many of these quaint little cushions have been preserved and handed down from one generation to another as priceless heirlooms.

Soon after birth, a little Dutch child was put into a "pocket"—warmly wadded and daintily embroidered. If fashioned for a girl, ruffles and frills of white ribbon bordered it—boy babies' ribbons always were blue—and this encircling pocket, within which no cold draughts from open door could enter, was placed in the wide, deeply hooded cradle, or, strange to say, sometimes hung upon the wall. Where, like an Indian papoose, the child looked tranquilly down on what went on beneath it.

The immediate christening party was composed of the parents, near relatives and the god parents; the two latter being almost synonymous, as only near relatives usually were thus honored, and this general custom often has been of great value in tracing the genealogy of Knickerbocker families, and in determining whether or not people of the same name were related.

The formal afternoon receptions—for ladies only—now so much in vogue is but the revival of a social function under different conditions. In those early, Colonial days, as soon after the baptism of her child as was convenient, a mother announced to all her female friends that upon a certain afternoon she would receive their congratulations.

It may be certain that no one willingly sent regrets upon these occasions as they were events eagerly anticipated, and greatly enjoyed. They were called caudle parties because of a dainty drink served hot to the guests—that is if the mother was so privileged as to be able to offer it. For the secret of preparing caudle was possessed by few families, and its recipe jealously guarded.

It called for three gallons of water, seven pounds of sugar, two gallons of the best Madeira wine with lemons, spice and raisins in abundance. To send a quantity of this much prized dainty to a mother for use at her reception was considered a mark of polite social attention. Were the mother the possessor of a big silver bowl, in it she poured the caudle, and around its edge she hung quaint little spoons with curved

handles—usually gifts from the god parents—and they were used to ladle the drink into tiny, china cups by the guests themselves.

Many of these spoons are to be found among the descendants of the Dutch pioneers, and the caudle party has never become obsolete in some old New York families.

There was another delicacy served at these parties, famous for generations, the oly koeck or oil cake, an inferior imitation of which we are familiar with in the shape of doughnuts.

The genuine Dutch recipe of the oly koeck contains ingredients so familiar and directions so practical that the born cook with a passion for experimental dishes might well be tempted to try her hand at it, and thus revive an old time dainty under, perhaps, a new name. To any such I give it in full:

"About twelve o'clock—noon time—set a little yeast to rise so as to be ready at five o'clock to mix with the following ingredients: one-half pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three and three-quarter pounds of flour, one pint of raised yeast, one and one-half pints of milk."

"Warm the butter, sugar and milk together, grate nutmeg in the flour, add the eggs last of all. Place in a warm place to rise."

"If quite light at bed time,"

In those days nine o'clock by the sun—

"work them down by pressing with the hand. At nine next morning, make into small balls and place in the center of each a bit of raisin, citron and finely chopped apple."

"Lay on a well floured pie board and allow them to rise again. They are frequently ready to boil at two o'clock. In removing them from the board use a knife well floured and give them a little roll with the hand to make them round. Have the fat boiling and boil each five minutes."

"When cool, roll in sifted sugar."

Usually, there was no racking of brains, no difference of opinion, nor discussion in the choice of names for the first six children of Dutch parentage. Custom settled all that before they were born. Should the sex be conveniently alternative, the first son was named for his paternal grandfather, the first daughter for the paternal grandmother. The second

boy would receive the name of his maternal grandfather, the second girl that of her maternal grandmother. To the third lusty, little Dutchman of the same family descended the father's name, and the third little daughter took that of her mother. But should the mother chance to die at the birth of either the first or second daughter, her Christian name would be perpetuated in that of her motherless child.

Now, the little Dutch babe in whom we are especially interested was forever separated from her mother, not by death, but by a vast ocean that relentlessly rolled between, and so, in pathetic recognition of this inevitable and endless barrier, and in honor of the heroic little mother, in loving remembrance of all she had been, and might yet be to the child, it was named "New Netherland."

Oh, little Dutch babe!

What may be your heritage?

The enmity of your parents' relentless, unsleeping, Spanish foe with all its consequences of siege and massacre, of pillage and plunder, of physical and mental torture for conscience's sake. Or will you escape brave little Holland's trials and struggles, inheriting from her only those qualities that, at last, earned for her a respite from envious neighbors, treacherous allies, and insidious foes—an inheritance of "religious toleration, of liberal policy, of the art of organization and government and the instinct for national commerce," a heritage that, at last, may help to found a republic, not a Roman republic of conquest and militarism, but one of intelligence and virtue.

And what, little Dutch babe, was going on in this world upon which you opened slow, sleepy eyes?

The famous Thirty Year war was throttling the peace, the safety and prosperity of all Europe.

It was the first year of the foolish reign of Charles I, who in his endeavor to fasten an arbitrary government upon the English people, lost his own head.

Louis XIII, nominally king of France, but really dominated by a priest, "wearing alternately a warrior's helmet or a cardinal's red hat," was planning the destruction of one of



his own populous cities, and the consequent death of 15,000 of his own subjects.

Philip III, of Spain, with his inherited bigotry, avarice, love of conquest, and thirst for Protestant blood, was ruling his empire insanely blind to all policy that would lead to its upbuilding, or to the happiness and prosperity of the millions of human beings subject to his will.

Michael Romanoff was beginning a line of Russian czars, terminating in one whom we now recognize in the personality of Nicholas II.

And who were the wise men of that day and generation?

Francis Bacon, Kepler, Harvey, Spinoza, Ben. Johnson, all past middle age, John Milton and Jeremy Taylor, yet in their youth.

Reubens, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck, spite of war and rumor of wars, with true Dutch phlegm, quietly were painting masterpieces. And so were Murillo, the Spaniard, and Poussin, of Normandy.

And what was the local environment of this Dutch child?

A majestic river, a beautiful bay, a picturesque chain of mountains, primeval forests, and upon their shores or beneath their shadows a rural life peaceful and serene. Stiff little houses with gables to the street and opening upon trim little gardens whose borders were gay with all the old-fashioned flowers of cherished memory.

"The kingle klangle, and the klangle kingle of cow bells;  
Flocks of snowy geese waddling down the streets, and,  
Over all, and every where  
The sails of windmills sink and soar  
Like wings of sea gulls on the shore."

Of course, the Dutch child being of tender age, required a guardian, and before fairly able to walk alone, she had several, who, like the typical members of their class, had looked out for their own interests, at the expense of their ward's. But the last one was a model for his kind, being a famous old fellow with a wooden leg, who made up for physical lack by vigorous mental force, his administration of affairs marking an epoch in American history. When lo! one

eventful day, an English fleet sailed from the great ocean into the peaceful bay, and the commander of it announced to the astonished, trembling child that a great mistake had been made; that she was not, nor ever had been a little Dutch babe, but an English one, and as such must be re-named, re-christened, and have a new guardian appointed at once. The child was unable to defend herself. It therefore was needless to struggle. She accepted the situation and thenceforth meekly answered to her new name, "New York."

The second christening was far more imposing than the first one. There was much elaborate ceremony and pompous show, a great display of gold lace and scarlet cloth. The godfather was a royal duke and a prospective king. But the maiden never forgot the first year of her quiet, peaceful life. Dutch manners, Dutch habits, clung to her spite of all effort to eradicate them. For two hundred years the "mutter" tongue lingered upon the banks of the wide river, upon the high hills overlooking it, upon the islands of the beautiful bay into which it flowed.

Until after the Revolutionary war, it became difficult in some townships of New York to gather an English speaking jury, and a curious little story is told of the efforts of a schoolmaster—undoubtedly a Yankee—to compel his pupils to use the English language.

"He carried a little metal token which he gave each day to the first scholar whom he heard use a Dutch word. That scholar could promptly turn the token over to any other scholar whom he detected in using Dutch. Thus the token passed from hand to hand through the day; but the unlucky wight who chanced to have it in his possession when the school day was over, was soundly whipped."

And now, with hereditary instincts and sympathies warm for the first dominant nationality of the Empire state, I give you in closing the Dutch salutation:

"Long may you live,  
Much may you give,  
Happy may you die,  
And Heaven be yours byc and bye."

## ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

*Frazer Ells Wilson.*

Probably the most disastrous defeat ever suffered by the American at the hands of the Red Men was that of the army of General Arthur St. Clair, on the east branch of the Wabash, near the present western boundary of Ohio, November 4, 1791. Both for the number of men killed and the blighting effect on the frontier settlements was this disaster noted and the first report of it cast a pall over the new nation. The tide of white immigration which had begun to flow over the crest of the Alleghenies just at the opening of the Revolution was greatly augmented after its close when the survivors of that great struggle who had sacrificed their all for liberty turned their faces from the older communities of the East to the promising lands of the West. Considerable settlements were being made in south-western Pennsylvania, in western Virginia around Wheeling, and the mouth of the Kanawha, and in Kentucky below the Licking river. The settlers built stockades and blockhouses, cleared small tracts of the dense wilderness for the plough and lived the rude life of the frontiers in constant menace by the hostile Indian tribes, who viewed this steady invasion of their ancient hunting grounds with jealousy and alarm. In 1787 the famous "Ordinance," providing for the organization and government of the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio" was passed by congress, and the tide of immigration soon turned in this direction. In 1788 Marietta was founded by a company of New Englanders and became the capital of the territory. In a few years Gallipolis, Manchester, Columbia and Fort Washington (Cincinnati) dotted the northern shore of the Ohio.

Early in 1790 Arthur St. Clair, who had served with distinction in the French and Indian war and the Revolution, was appointed governor of the newly organized territory. Scarcely had he set the wheels of government in motion when reports of Indian attacks along the frontier kept coming in. The tribes along the Wabash and the Maumee

(Miami of the Lakes) were especially hostile and were probably assisted and goaded on by the British agents at Detroit and Ft. Miami, who wished to retain their favor and discourage the extension of the American settlements. In order to deal the savages an effective blow, General Harmar, of the United States infantry, was instructed to lead an army of about twelve hundred frontier militia and mounted riflemen against the Maumee villages, while Major Hamtramck, the commander at Vincennes, was sent against the Wabash towns with a much smaller force. The latter officer soon succeeded in destroying some of the villages and a quantity of corn without any serious engagement, and returned to Vincennes. Harmar's force left Ft. Washington, September 30th, via Miami valley, and arrived at the Maumee towns, near the present site of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, on the 17th of October, marching about ten miles per day. By the 21st, the chief town, several other villages, and probably twenty thousand bushels of corn had been destroyed. Two or three attacks were made by detachments sent out at different times, but ended in failure, and the army soon returned to Ft. Washington, having lost about one hundred and eighty men, and incited the savages to further resistance. News of the late disaster was soon spread among the northwestern tribes, who now united to make open war. Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, a warrior of great intelligence and prowess, who led the attack against Harmar, and who had great influence among the western tribes, together with Blue Jacket, the great chief of the Shawanese and Buckongehelas, chief of the Delawares, formed a confederacy of the northwestern savages to drive the white settlers beyond the Ohio. These chiefs, with the assistance of Girty, McKee and Elliott, the renegades, headed a band of warriors, whose discipline has probably never been equaled in Indian warfare. Nothing but a decisive blow by a large and well disciplined force could quell the uprising being stirred up by these leaders. Accordingly, Governor St. Clair was appointed a major general in the United States army, March 4, 1791, and placed in chief command of the forces to be employed against the Indians. The object of the main expedition planned by the

government was to establish a post at the Maumee village for the purpose of awing and curbing the Indians in that region, and preventing future hostilities. The troops were to consist of two small regiments of regular infantry, two regiments of levies and three hundred or four hundred Kentucky militia. "The mounted men were to receive two-thirds of a dollar per day and to be under command of their own officers while footmen were to receive three dollars per month and be subject to military law. It proved a difficult task to preserve harmony among the regulars and volunteers, as the latter would scarcely submit either to the discipline of the army, or to the slow movements which one, that had a road to cut every step it advanced, and forts to build, was necessarily subjected to—neither would they labor." While St. Clair was getting ready for the main campaign, the Kentuckians were permitted to send two expeditions of volunteers against the Wabash tribes, with the view of discouraging them from joining the Miami tribes. The first raid was made by General Charles Scott, and was soon followed up by Colonel Wilkinson. Both succeeded in destroying corn and property and cowing the Indians, but did little else. An effort was also being made in the meantime to induce the Indians to peace through the intervention of the friendly Senecas. Colonel Proctor was sent out from Philadelphia on the 11th of March, with instructions to proceed to the Miami villages on the above mission. Proctor was to return to Ft. Washington (Cincinnati, Ohio), where St. Clair would receive him and be prepared to conciliate the Indians, if possible. Negotiations were delayed and the enterprise, it seems, ended in failure.

Preparations for the main expedition were now pushed vigorously, but at great disadvantage. Major General Richard Butler had been placed second in command, with orders to remain in Pennsylvania to recruit and forward troops. Two thousand levies were to be raised, marched to Ft. Pitt (Pittsburg) in companies as soon as collected, and there receive orders from St. Clair. They could be safely sent in small companies but were held back by Butler to protect the frontiers according to orders from the war department, but

much to the annoyance of St. Clair, who kept urging that they be sent to Ft. Washington. A Mr. Samuel Hogdon had been appointed quartermaster general of the army and, although zealous, seems to have been totally unfit for the responsibilities of the position. The delay in forwarding troops was also partly due to his failure in furnishing horses, supplies, provisions, and the necessary boats for transportation. St. Clair arrived at Ft. Washington on the 15th of May, after passing through Lexington to arrange for the forwarding of the Kentucky militia. He found a garrison of but eighty-five men fit for duty here. The arms and accoutrements left from Harmar's expedition were in a bad condition and the supplies forwarded later by the quartermaster from time to time were deficient both in quantity and quality. New gun carriages had to be made; the deficiencies of the camp equipage supplied; nearly all of the ammunition had to be made up and a laboratory equipped for this purpose. Musket shells, artillery cartridges, and shells for the Howitzers had to be filled—a tedious and laborious business. Not only ammunition for the campaign, but also for a garrison of twelve hundred or more for the projected post at the Maumee and intermediate posts must be prepared; workshops and an armory had to be built, and tools constructed. In his report the General said: "A great number of axes, camp kettles, knapsacks, kegs for the musket cartridges, and spare cannon ball, and boxes of ammunition, had to be made; and cordage of various kinds, and the cart-ridge boxes to be repaired. Splints for the wounded were to be made of half-jacked leather, prepared on the spot. \* \* \* \* In short, almost every art was going forward, and Ft. Washington had as much the appearance of a large manufactory on the inside, as it had of a military post on the outside." To perform all this labor, smiths, carpenters, harnessmakers, colliers, wheelwrights, etc., had to be drafted from all that could be found among the troops as they slowly arrived. Considerable cattle and horses for the use of the army had to be cared for and on August 7th the country near the fort being eaten off, all the troops that had arrived, except the artificers and a small garrison, advanced about six

miles northward to Ludlow's station. On the 1st of September the secretary of war wrote to St. Clair: "The president enjoins you by every principle that is sacred, to stimulate your operations in the highest degree, and to move as rapidly as the lateness of the season and the nature of the case will possibly admit." The balance of the troops, however, had not yet arrived at the above date but soon came on, and joining those at Ludlow's station, moved on about twenty miles to the Great Miami river, where a fort was built to command the river crossing, to serve as a place for depositing provisions, and to form the first link in the chain of forts projected between Ft. Washington and the Indian villages on the Maumee. St. Clair described this post in the following interesting manner:

"A stockade fifty yards square, with four good bastions, and platforms for cannon in two of them, with barracks for about two hundred men, with some good store houses, etc. \* \* \* \* \* The circuit of that fort is about one thousand feet, through the whole extent of which a trench about three feet deep was dug to set the picquets in, of which it required about two thousand to inclose it; and it is not trees, taken promiscuously, that will answer for picquets, they must be tall and straight and from nine to twelve inches diameter (for those of a larger size are too unmanageable) of course few trees that are proper are to be found without going over a considerable space of woodland. When found they are felled, cleared of their branches, and cut into lengths of about twenty feet. They were then carried to the ground and butted, that they might be placed firm and upright in the trench, with the axe or cross-cut saw; some hewing upon them was also necessary, for there are few trees so straight that the sides of them will come in contact when set upright. A thin piece of timber, called a ribband, is run round the whole near the top of the picquets, to which every one of them is pinned with a strong pin, without which they would decline from the perpendicular with every blast of wind, some hanging outwards and some inwards, which would render them in a great measure useless. The earth thrown out of the trench is then returned and strongly rammed to keep the picquets firmly in their places, and a shallower trench is dug outside about three feet distant, to carry off the water and prevent their being moved by the rains; about two thousand picquets are set up inside, one between every two of the others; the work is then inclosed. But previously, the ground for the site of the fort had to be cleared and two or three hundred yards round it, which was very thickly wooded and was a work of time and labor. (The ground



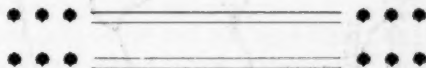
where this fort stands, is on the east side of the Miami river, on the first bank; but there is a second bank considerably elevated, within point blank shot, which rendered it necessary to make the picquets, particularly along the land side, of a height sufficient to prevent an enemy seeing into the area, and taking the river in reverse, and a high platform was raised in one of the bastions on the land side to scour the second bank with artillery. Another made with the trunks of trees, and covered with plank, as that was, was raised in one of the bastions towards the river, in order to command the ford, and the river for some distance up and down. Plank was sawed for the platforms and the gate, and barracks for one hundred men; a guardroom, two store houses for provisions, and barracks for the officers were constructed within it and, all this was done in about fourteen days, almost entirely by the labor of men; though some use was made of oxen in drawing the timber, the woods were so thick and encumbered with underwood, it was found to be the most expeditious method to carry it.

This post was named Ft. Hamilton.

The main part of the army, consisting of two small regiments of regular infantry, and the levies, about two thousand in all, left this place October 4th, and were followed on the 5th by about three hundred Kentucky militia. St. Clair, in describing the marching order of the troops, observes:

"When the army was in march, it was preceded by a small party of rifle-men, with the surveyor, to mark the course of the road; for we had no guides, not a single person being found in the country who had ever been through it, and both the geography and the topography were utterly unknown; the march was, therefore, made up on a compass course, conjectural indeed, but which proved to be sufficiently correct as it brought us into a large path leading to the Miami towns about twenty miles from them; from that party scouts were sent out to scour the country every way; then followed the road cutters with a party to cover them; then the advanced guard, and after them the army in two columns, with one piece of artillery in front, one in the center, and one in the rear of each. In the space between the two columns, marched the remaining artillery, destined for the fort at the Miami towns; then the horses with the tents and provisions, and then the cattle with their proper guard, who were to remove them in case of the enemy appearing. Without the columns, at a distance of about one hundred yards, marched the cavalry in file, and without them, at the same distance, a party of riflemen, and scouts without them, then followed the rear guard at a proper distance."

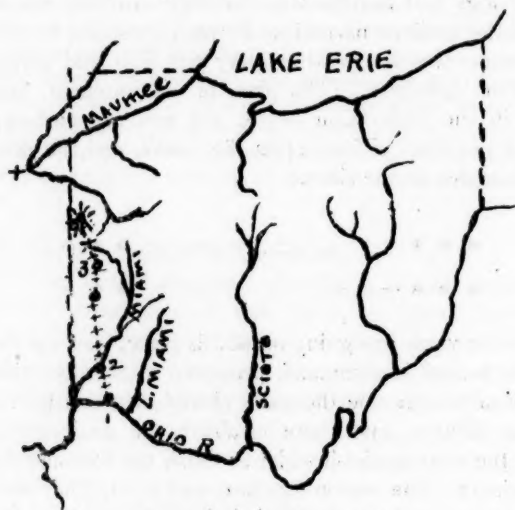
Roads for the artillery had to be cut through the thick timber nearly all the way and some considerable bridges built. Progress was necessarily slow, and by the 13th the army had advanced but forty-four miles from Ft. Hamilton. Finding a suitable place, a halt was made and the work of erecting another post entered into. This fort was about one hundred feet square, with four good bastions and was built of logs laid horizontally, the walls forming the outer sides of the soldiers' barracks. It was garrisoned by a small detachment, two pieces of artillery left in it and given the name Fort Jefferson. (The plan of encampment here is shown in the illustration below, the artillery and cavalry being in two lines divided upon the flanks, and the riflemen at right angles on the sides.)



While the work was going on at this place, General Butler, who was second in command, proposed to St. Clair that he be allowed to take one thousand picked men and go to the Maumee villages, and there establish the projected post, leaving the commander-in-chief to finish the fort and follow at his leisure. The season was late, and as St. Clair was advanced in years and very much indisposed at times by attacks of the gout, this was proposed, ostensibly, to relieve him and hasten the consummation of the campaign. The general, however, was very disagreeably surprised by the proposition and refused the proffer. Butler seems to have taken offense at the rebuff and grown more reserved in his relations with St. Clair, although the latter thought that his own action was a proper and due exercise of his power as head of the army.

On the 24th of October the troops marched about six miles, still following the same Indian trail, and camped on the present site of Greenville, Ohio, a creek being in front and a large prairie on the left which afforded excellent forage for the jaded horses. Here the army halted a week awaiting provisions

and sending out spies to ascertain the whereabouts of the Indians. On the 30th the march was continued seven miles, the direction changing to 25 degrees west of north. On the 31st sixty of the Kentucky militia deserted, threatening to plunder the second convoy of provisions which was then thought to be within twenty miles on the trail. In order to save the supplies which were necessary for the sustenance of the army,



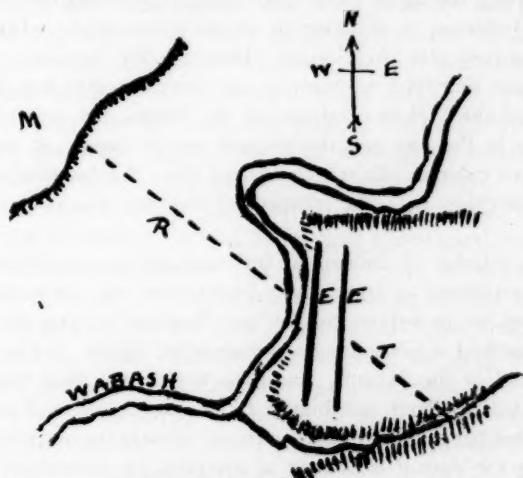
- †—Miami Indian Village.
- ★—St. Clair's Battle Ground.
- 1.—Fort Washington (Cincinnati).
- 2.—Fort Hamilton.
- 3.—Fort Jefferson.
- Military Road.

and to prevent further desertions, the whole of the first regiment of regulars was detached, and sent back. The quartermaster had failed to start the convoy at the appointed time, however, and this regiment was separated from the main body by a greater distance than anticipated, thus reducing the effective fighting force to about 1,400 men. On November 1st the army halted to allow the road cutters to get some distance ahead. A few Indians had been observed hanging about the flanks of the army and on the 3rd a larger number than usual

were noticed. After a hard march through the cold on short rations the army arrived about sunset on that day at a small stream flowing southwestward which was supposed to be St. Mary's, a branch of the Maumee, but was in fact a branch of the east fork of the Wabash. Here an encampment was made in two lines on a slightly elevated piece of ground with the creek in front and on the right, and a ravine on the left. The first line was composed of Butler, Clarke and Patterson's battalions of levies, and commanded by General Butler. The second consisted of Bedinger and Gaither's battalions and the second regiment of regulars commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Darke and was about two hundred feet to the rear of and parallel with the first. The right flank was protected by the creek; the left by a steep bank, Faulkner's corps and some of the infantry. The militia advanced about a fourth of a mile across the creek bottom and camped on high ground. It had been a hard day's march and was near eight o'clock before the scanty mess was cooked. The soldiers, tired and worn, were soon sleeping heavily. Captain Slough of the first battalion of levies was sent out with a small number of picked men with instructions to advance one, two or three miles along the trail in search for Indians. About midnight they returned, with the report that they had fired on a party of six or seven savages, killing one, and had been passed by a much larger party later going towards the camp. The report, according to Captain Slough's testimony, was made to Major General Butler, who then dismissed him for the night without instructions to inform St. Clair. Colonel Oldham of the militia also predicted an attack in the morning. General St. Clair had observed on the afternoon previous that he did not expect an attack yet and in the evening concerted plans with Major Ferguson, of the artillery for throwing up a small earthwork, wherein to have deposited the knapsacks and heavy luggage. He then intended to make a forced march to the Maumee village which he thought to be about fifteen miles, but which was in fact very much farther, as soon as the first regiment came up. He was permitted to do neither for on the fourth before sunrise just after the regular morning parade an attack was made on

the pickets of the militia across the creek. A few shots were exchanged but fear seized the Kentuckians, and they rushed pell-mell into camp pursued by a large party of Indians, whooping and yelling fiercely. A volley from the artillery in the front rank drove them back to cover but they soon renewed their fire and gradually encircled the encampment, concealing themselves behind trees, brush and fallen logs and pouring in a galling fire. The soldiers were cramped for room and exposed because of the nature of the ground on which they were encamped and made an easy target for the savages who were expert marksmen. The main fire was directed against the men at the guns in the center of the encampment and they were driven away again and again with great slaughter. This was kept up perhaps an hour and a half until nearly every officer of the artillery had been killed or wounded and all the guns silenced. The roar of the artillery and rattle of the muskets of the regulars may have tended to awe the savages, but much ammunition was wasted by the random shooting of the untrained troops. Men were falling in great numbers in all parts of the camp, confusion was spreading, and the Indians, becoming emboldened, swarmed forward to seize the guns. Previously they had flitted from cover to cover under the pall of smoke but now they became more exposed at close quarters. A spirited charge was made against them under Colonel Darke and they were driven back across the creek at the point of the bayonet. For want of a sufficient number of riflemen to follow up this charge, they were forced to return and were gradually followed by the Indians who pressed forward from tree to tree and soon came into camp on the left flank. Here they were met by a spirited charge from the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, and pushed back. Again and again was this repeated but with great loss, especially of officers who had to expose themselves to rally the raw and undisciplined troops. In these charges Major Butler was dangerously wounded and all the officers of the second regiment fell except three. Both St. Clair and Butler exhibited great bravery throughout, the former having had two or three of his horses killed and several bullet holes shot through his clothes;

the latter having been mortally wounded, continued to give orders while propped up in the center of the camp. The fire was continued nearly three hours until the majority of the officers and half of the army were either killed or wounded. The soldiers crowded to the center of the camp being pressed gradually closer from all sides by the exulting savages. The remnant of the army became stupefied and bewildered and it became necessary to order a retreat. Accordingly Colonel Darke was ordered to make a charge and with a number of the best



E. E.—Principal Encampment.  
M.—Militia Encampment.  
R. T.—Line of Retreat.

men made a feint driving the Indians beyond the road and making an opening through which the balance of the troops hurried pell-mell with the militia in front. The Indians had been thrown into confusion by the charge, but, discovering its object soon pursued the struggling army along the trail and harassed the rear for three or four miles. Attracted by the rich booty, however, they soon returned to plunder the camp and kill or torture those of the wounded who had been left on the field. Here a sickening sight presented itself. Huddled in a comparatively small space were piles of the slain on the frozen ground, the silent cannon, the deserted tents and val-

uable camp equipments all abandoned in the flight for life. While the Indians were securing their plunder and gloating over their victims the routed army continued its retreat and kept throwing away arms and equipments in the panic of fear. It is estimated that over \$34,000 worth of government property was either lost or destroyed in this campaign. Nearly all the horses had been taken or killed and St. Clair, mounted on a slow pack-horse, was unable to reach the front himself and the other officers found it impossible to establish order and check the flight. The route continued along the road to Fort Jefferson, a distance of about thirty miles, where the men arrived just after sunset. Here the first regiment, which had been sent back to intercept the deserters, was met, but in view of the broken condition of the troops, the lack of provisions in the fort and the strength of the enemy, it was decided to continue the march toward Fort Washington on the next morning with the prospect of meeting a convoy on the way.

The number of Indians at this engagement has been variously estimated at from seven hundred to two thousand five hundred or three thousand, but one thousand or one thousand five hundred is considered a conservative figure. Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, was their leader and their loss was estimated at about one hundred and fifty killed and several wounded but because of their custom of carrying away or concealing the slain it is difficult to ascertain the number of their slain. The Americans had thirty-nine officers killed and twenty-two wounded, and their entire loss was estimated at six hundred and seventy-seven killed, including thirty women, and two hundred and seventy-one wounded. Among the prominent officers killed were General Richard Butler, Major Ferguson, of the artillery, Colonel Oldham, of the militia, Major Clarke, and Major Heart; and among the wounded were Colonel Sargent (the adjutant general), Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, Major Thos. Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, aide de camp to St. Clair.

The new government was experimenting in Indian warfare and had much to learn. Washington had been present at Braddock's defeat and had warned St. Clair before departing.



The latter sent his aide, Major Denny, with the news of his defeat to the president at Philadelphia. On account of the ice in the Ohio river and the bad condition of roads it took twenty days to reach Wheeling and ten more to reach the capital. President Washington received the dispatch while eating dinner, but continued his meal and acted as usual until all the company had gone and his wife had left the room, leaving but himself and secretary, Colonel Lear. He now commenced to walk back and forth in silence and after some moments sat down on a sofa. His manner now showed emotion and he exclaimed suddenly: "St. Clair's defeated—routed; the officers nearly all killed, the men by wholesale, the rout complete! too shocking to think of—a surprise in the bargain." Pausing again, rising from the sofa, and walking back and forth, he stopped short and again broke out with great vehemence: "Yes! here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions,' I said, 'from the secretary of war; I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word, beware of a surprise! you know how the Indians fight us!' He went off with that as my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces—hacked by a surprise, the very thing I guarded against!" The president again sat down on the sofa and his anger subsided. At length he said: "This must not go beyond this room." After a while he again spoke in a lower tone: "General St. Clair shall have justice. I looked hastily through the dispatches—saw the whole disaster, but not all the particulars. I will hear him without prejudice, he shall have full justice." A committee of the house of representatives investigated the causes of St. Clair's defeat and acquitted him with honor. He afterwards served as the first governor of Ohio and died at Greensburg, Pa., in 1818, at an advanced age and in comparative poverty having seen the final overthrow of the hostile tribes and the permanent founding of civilization in this matchless region of the old Northwest.

Note: The author, Frazer Ells Wilson, Greenville, Ohio, will be pleased to hear from descendants and relatives of St. Clair, Wayne and other officers mentioned. Their pictures and copies of paintings are also desired.

## THE HOME OF GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.



Ligonier valley possesses a valuable historical relic in the home of General Arthur St. Clair, which stands on the Johnstown pike just east of the town. St. Clair was an important character in American history. Aide to Washington and his trusted counselor, commander of the army of the North in the Revolution, president of the Continental Congress, commander-in-

chief of the armies of the United States, governor of the great Northwest territory, General St. Clair died in poverty and neg-



St. Clair's Coat of Arms.

lect in the mountains bordering this romantic valley. His family seat was known as the Hermitage and here were en-



Monument to Arthur St. Clair.

tained the celebrities of the Revolutionary period. General St. Clair gave liberally of his wealth to the cause of the patriots, equipping at his own expense whole regiments of western troops. None of this money was ever refunded by the government he had done so much to save, though the aged hero died in extreme poverty.

General St. Clair's final resting place is at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. The monument erected to his memory bears the following inscription:

THE  
earthly remains  
OF  
Major-General  
ARTHUR ST CLAIR  
are deposited  
underneath this humble monument  
which is  
erected to supply the place  
of a nobler one  
due from his country.  
He died August 31,  
1818,  
in the 84th year of his age.

The inscription on the rear of the stone tells by whom his memory was thus honored:

THIS STONE  
is erected  
over the bones of their  
departed brother  
by members of the  
MASONIC SOCIETY  
resident of this  
vicinity.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have not forgotten the hero of two wars. The Hermitage, which stands on the site of an old fort of the French and Indian war, is the property of Mrs. Mary O'Hara Spring, a charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. She has restored some of the rooms to their ancient splendor. The porch and fence shown in the frontispiece were not parts of the original home.



Louisa St. Clair.

Detroit has named her chapter after Louisa St. Clair, the beloved daughter of the hero and the sharer of his later troubles. The original silhouette from which the picture of Louisa St. Clair, given here, was cut was made in Philadelphia.

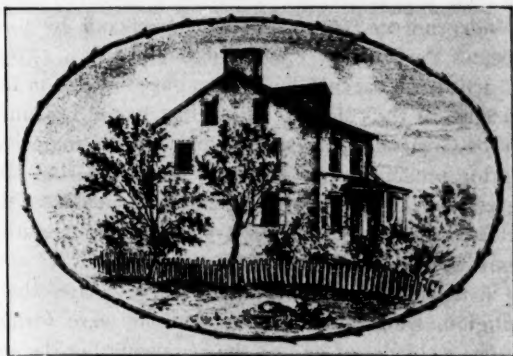
Phoebe Bayard, the wife of General St. Clair, has given her name to the chapter at Greensburg, and a member of that chapter, Mrs. Sara H. Covode Davis, has furnished the facts and pictures for this article.

The memory of the brave shall not perish from off the earth.

#### HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

*Martha Bladen Clark.*

JOHN MORTON, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, was born in Ridley township, Chester, now



Residence of John Morton,  
Delaware county, Pa.

Delaware county, in the year 1724, and died April, 1777, at the age of 53.

His family were of Swedish origin, the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Near Norwood, Delaware county, still stands an old brick house which was built by Morten Mortensen

(Morten) about the year 1673, soon after he had emigrated from Sweden. To Morten Mortensen was born a son, who received the same name. Mortensen, Jr., was the father of John Morten. His business was surveying new lands and cultivating his own farm until called into public office.

John Morton has been called one of the "sterling patriots of the Revolutionary era." He was elected a member of the assembly in 1756 and continued in office to 1761, and again elected in 1769 to 1775, when he was chosen speaker. He was sent as a delegate to the congress in New York in 1765, which convened upon the call of the Massachusetts assembly to the several colonies of a circular letter upon the passing of the stamp act; he served as sheriff of Chester county in the years 1766 to 1768; justice of the peace for several years, holding the office of judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions, and on April 20, 1774, was made judge of the supreme court of the province of Pennsylvania. On the 22nd of July, 1774, he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and elected December, 1774, 1775 and 1776. Upon the adoption of the resolution of independence, July 2, 1776, Pennsylvania by a vote of the delegates, the majority, opposed it, but on July 4, 1776, when the final action was taken John Morton gave his vote in favor of independence of the colonies, and Pennsylvania renounced allegiance to Great Britain, making his vote the majority cast. Mr. Morton rendered very important services during his term in congress, serving on committees and as chairman of the one which formed and reported the system of confederation for the states which was adopted and remained a law until the change in the present constitution in 1787. After the battle of Lexington, when military organizations were formed, he was chosen a colonel of one of the regiments but declined on account of other engagements. Mr. Morton married Miss Anne Justus, of Delaware, and when he died left a widow and eight children. He was a member of St. James Church, Chester, and his remains are interred in the church yard. He was the first one of the signers to die. When the British army passed through the vicinity of his late home, after the battle

of Brandywine, they destroyed his property to the value of £365 Pennsylvania currency, nearly equal to one thousand dollars. There is said to be no authentic picture of John Morton. In 1876 a memorial tablet was placed by his grandson in Independence Hall.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

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The Magazine Committee takes great pleasure in announcing that it offers a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS. must be sent to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about 8,000 words in length; it must be signed by a *nom de plume*, the real name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the MSS. The accepted story will be published as a serial in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,  
Chairman,  
ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,  
ELLEN MASON COLTON,  
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,  
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,  
VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW,  
MARY R. B. KENDALL,  
SARA T. KINNEY,  
MARY A. LYONS,  
RACHEL H. MELLON,  
S. F. P. RICHARDS,  
JULIA G. SCOTT,  
HARRIET P. C. SIMPSON,  
CATHERINE G. THOM,  
Committee.



## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

### ROLL OF HONOR, COLONEL THOMAS LOTHROP CHAPTER.

Herewith is given a list of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of the Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset, Massachusetts. The regent is Miss Ella Bates, North Scituate, Massachusetts:

Henry Abbott.

Caleb Bailey, Samuel Bates, Samuel Bates, Jr., Serg. Zealous Bates, Josiah Bartlett, Ezekiel Blake, Simon Blake, Matthew Bridge, Jonathan Brown, Jonathan Brown, Jr., John Bryant.

Timothy Chubbuck, the Rev. John Cotton, Gathelus Cowing, Gen. Nathan Crane.

Reuben Damon, Amos Dresser.

Josiah Edson, Col. Benjamin Ely.

Thomas Faunce, Joseph Fogg, quartermaster.

Col. Jonathan Glover, Lieut. Zachariah Gurney, Zachariah Gurney, Jr.

Capt. James Hall, Daniel Hartwell, Michael Holland, Richard Holland, Lieut. Stephen Hoyt.

Caleb Joy.

Abel Kent.

Timothy Lawrence, Ezekiel Lincoln, Capt. Daniel Litchfield, James Litchfield, Josiah Litchfield, Ward Litchfield, Col. Thomas Lothrop, Moses Lufkin.

Josiah Mann, Josiah Mann, Jr., Joseph Moore.

Ambrose Nichols, Caleb Nichols, Daniel Nichols, David Nichols, Lieut. Nathaniel Nichols.

Haugh Oakes, Josiah Oakes, George Osgood, surgeon, Brig. Gen. Joseph Otis.

Edmund Parker, Jonas Parker, Ebenezer Paul, Gideon Pendleton, Thomas Pratt, Serg. Henry Putnam.

Abner Robbins.

Christopher Sears, Edmund Sears, Capt. Jonathan Sibley, Lieut. David Snow, Benjamin Stetson, Sergt. Stephen Stoddard, Zenas Stoddard.

Capt. Peter Talbot, Robert Thompson, Serg. Abraham Tower, Daniel Tower, Capt. Job Tower, Levi Tower, Nathaniel Turner.

Israel Vinal.

Col. Joseph Ward, Luke Warren, Barnabas Webb, Cornelius White, Capt. Robert Wilson.

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### REAL DAUGHTERS.

#### MRS. AUGUSTA WAY FULLER.

Mrs. Augusta Way Fuller was a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, one of the three belonging to the Mary

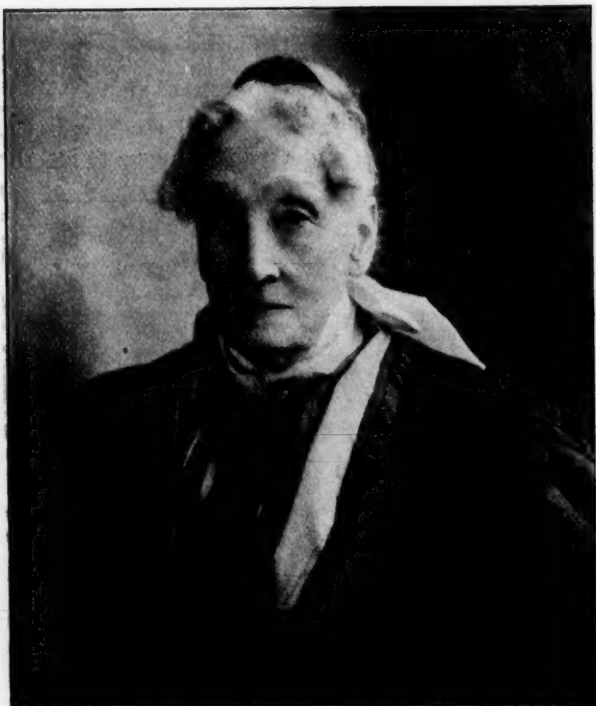


Mrs. Augusta Way Fuller.

Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. She died December 16, 1901, aged 96 years. The chapter was justly proud of her.

MRS. LAVINA SWEETING BURNETT.

The Philip Schuyler Chapter, of Troy, New York, has been called upon to mourn the loss of its "Real Daughter," Lavina



Mrs. Lavina (Sweeting) Burnett.

(Sweeting) Burnett. At the age of ninety, her long, useful and influential life terminated February 2nd, 1902. She was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, and was the daughter of Eliphalet and Lavina (Benton-Luce) Sweeting.

She was a member of the "Handsome Sweeting family"

noted for generations back for their straight classical features and beautiful coloring. Her own beauty was remarkable. An apple with white skin and ruddy cheeks is known as the Sweeting apple from this family. She married Captain Chas. Burnett, at that time connected with the Lake Erie steamers. He died a comparatively young man. Three children also passed away. After the death of Captain Burnett, she was made welcome in the home of her niece, Mrs. Elizabeth (Brownell) Tucker, of Troy, New York, where she resided until the end.

Her father, Eliphalet Sweeting, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1756, and was one of the earliest settlers in Paris, New York, where he was the pioneer in furnace building. He served repeatedly in the war of the Revolution, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, also the battle of Rhode Island, August 29th, 1778, and retreated with the others by Howland Ferry to the mainland. After the war he settled in Oneida county, where he was identified with every progressive movement.—  
MARY SANFORD TAYLOR ALDEN.

MRS. LYDIA G. DEARBORN CATE.

Mrs. Lydia G. Dearborn Cate was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, January 6, 1802, and was the youngest daughter of James Dearborn, there being eight children in the family.

Her father was in the Revolutionary war and three brothers were in the war of 1812, one of whom was on board the old Constitution when she sunk the Guerriere.

Mrs. Cate's son, Major T. J. Cate, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, was in the civil war. He was a lieutenant in the sixth Massachusetts regiment which was attacked in Baltimore, where the first blood of the war was shed.

Mrs. Cate was a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and in recognition of this fact the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented her with a handsome gold spoon.

She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree, her hearing was keen and she was able to read as usual. She remembered many incidents in all four of the wars which took place during her life. She celebrated her golden wedding in 1872..

and attended the golden wedding of her son, James F. Cate, in 1898.

Her husband died about twenty years ago. At the time of her death she was survived by five children, thirty-three grand-



Mrs. Lydia G. Dearborn Cate.

children, twenty-eight great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, who was eight years old.

Mrs. Cate was honored and respected by all but perhaps by none, outside of her own family, more than by the members of the Betsey Ross Chapter, of which she was a member.

She passed away on the 25th of June, 1901, aged 99 years and 5 months.

SUSAN ATWATER GILLET.

SARAH BATE ATWATER WARD.

Proud indeed is Oshkosh Chapter, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, that it has upon its enrollment the names of two "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. Such a circumstance might be a source of honor to any chapter, but to this one of the middle West, so far from the scenes of Revolutionary struggles and at a point at that time and for long after unknown upon the maps of our country, the membership of these two venerable and venerated "Real Daughters" is verily a cause of continual delight and congratulation.

These aged ladies, born Atwater, are sisters, daughters of John Atwater and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, his wife, and spring from a period when far more literally than to-day was obeyed the scriptural injunction to "be fruitful and multiply." Fifteen children sat round John Atwater's board and called him father, though a part of the vigorous brood were his children by a second wife.

The subjects of this sketch, however, and a brother, John Atwater, Jr., a son of the Revolution, of Newark, New Jersey, are offspring of one marriage. Their maternal great-grandfather, named Davis, born in Harrington, Connecticut, was the first white man to settle in Lee, Massachusetts. His wife (Lucy Davis, both before and after marriage) was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Their son, Nathan Davis, maternal grandfather of these children, was born at Lee, Massachusetts. He was also a Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the war. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, October 17, 1777. Their father, John Atwater, left Yale College, when eighteen years of age to join the Revolutionary troops; he became one of the far-famed "Minute Men," and was selected a message-bearer from Lafayette to Washington. At the time when the British took possession of New York, Atwater was carried out of the city ill and helpless, lying on the bottom of a heavy wagon, barely escaping death during the trip, in which a man sitting beside the driver of the vehicle had his head shot off.

Susannah Atwater Gillet was born September 8, 1810, and has resided for many years at Kenosha, Wisconsin. After sixty-three years of wedded life, she is now a widow, having two daughters and one son. She became a member of Oshkosh Chapter in 1901.

Sarah Ball Atwater Ward, the first "Real Daughter" of Oshkosh Chapter, was born September 4, 1821, at Genoa, Cayuga county, New York. She married Mr. Alfred Ward at Genoa. Four children were born to them, of which but one survives, Mrs. Nellie Flanders, a widow, whose living issue consists only of one grandson.

Mrs. Ward is a bright, attractive woman. Her grasp upon, and interest in, current events of the day, is intense and her memory is remarkably vivid, enabling her to depict with all the graphic delineation of an eye-witness, events and scenes of the Revolution described to her by her father while she was yet a child.

Both sisters, having long passed the allotted years of "three score and ten," the Oshkosh Chapter realizes that they must ere long pass out from the circle of earthly friends who so warmly esteem them into the still larger assembly gone before to the blessed beyond. The chapter earnestly hopes that that day may still be distant, and that many things may yet be done to testify to its loving reverence of its two "Real Daughters."—MARION FLOWER-HICKS HARMON.

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"Better the fire upon thee roll,  
Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,  
Than crucifixion of the soul."

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"There's freedom at thy gates and rest  
For earth's down trodden and oppressed,  
A shelter for the hunted head,  
For the starved laborer, toil and bread."



## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

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**Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter** (Litchfield, Connecticut).—For the first time in its history Litchfield celebrated "Arbor and Bird Day" in right royal fashion. The honors were divided between the pupils of the Center School and Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

The governor's proclamation appointing the second of May as "Arbor and Bird Day" was read to pupils, teachers, parents and members of the chapter, all met together to do honor to the occasion. Four trees were planted—one by the pupils in the school yard, one as a memorial to President McKinley, another to the Litchfield Revolutionary soldiers, while the last will be known as the "Constitutional Convention tree."

Appropriate exercises relating to birds and trees were presented by the pupils, after which the president of the senior class, Miss May Wheeler, under the auspices of the chapter, planted a European beech—the first tree to be entered on the chapter's record book of Litchfield trees. The McKinley oak was planted in the east park by Mrs. John S. Buel, regent, who spoke with emphasis and pathos on the life and character of the martyr president.

At the planting of the Revolutionary oak Mrs. Buel reviewed the history of Litchfield in the war for independence. In closing she said:

"Then, in June, 1776, still another company was raised by Captain Abraham Bradley; and in 1777, fourteen men, mostly boys, all that Litchfield had left that were capable of bearing arms, rushed off at midnight to repel the enemy who were raiding and burning Danbury. Fourteen—all that Litchfield had left! She had given all she had to her country, and the war was but two years old.

"These are the men we commemorate to-day; their names and records will be enrolled in some enduring form by the chapter as soon as they can be collected and verified, but I now to-day in the name of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, do plant this oak tree in their memory. May it keep their memory green and fresh as its leaves in summer time, and may it whisper their names whenever the wind rustles in its branches."

The "Constitutional Convention" oak was planted in another part of the park. This commemorates Connecticut's constitutional convention of 1902. In closing Mrs. Buel committed the trees to the care of the town of Litchfield.

This love for trees and birds that the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter is implanting in the hearts of the young will bear fruit in future years.

**Atlanta Chapter** (Atlanta, Georgia).—BIRTHDAY OF THE OLDEST CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The 15th of April is "Chapter Anniversary Day" of the Atlanta Chapter. We claim the distinction of being the oldest local chapter. The National Society, as you all know, was organized on October 11th, 1890, by a little band of patriotic women in Washington, D. C. February 22nd, 1891, it was announced in Washington that Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan had been made honorary state regent for Georgia. April 15th, 1891, twelve Atlanta ladies met in response to Mrs. Duncan's call, and the Atlanta Chapter was organized, on account of the difference in time, earlier than any other of the local chapters.

Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan must have been quite eighty years of age when she organized the Atlanta Chapter, but she was one with whom one could never associate old age. A woman of exquisite culture, broad intelligence, tender sympathies, and patrician beauty; white curls clustered around her cameo-like face. The charter members of the Atlanta Chapter will ever remember the picture she made on that occasion, as she presided with grace, tact, and picturesque beauty.

Soon after the organization of the National Society, the Daughters of the Revolution withdrew from the Daughters of the American Revolution; not wanting to take sides, and in courtesy to a friend who was instrumental in making her regent of Georgia, Mrs. Duncan retired from the chapter and left Miss Junia McKinley, whom she had always called her

"right hand," to continue the work. Those of us who know the work necessary to get applications properly prepared, and write by-laws, etc., know that it requires more than one or two meetings to organize a chapter, and that is why the Atlanta Chapter is unique, in that it claims two founders, Mrs. Duncan and Miss McKinley.

The first officers of the chapter were: Mrs. Henry Jackson, regent; Miss Junia McKinley, registrar; Mrs. Porter King, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Frances Grant, secretary.

In February, 1892, Mrs. Henry Jackson, as regent, and Mrs. Hugh Hagan, as delegate, represented the chapter at the First Continental Congress. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Hagan, by a brilliant paper, and its eloquent rendition, gained for herself a national reputation, and honor for her chapter.

In 1893 Mrs. William Dickson was made regent. The Board of Management was formed at this time in the history of the chapter. This board took upon itself the herculean task of establishing the applicant's eligibility by finding the historical references given in each application paper. This was an impossible task when it was found how few books of historical reference Atlanta possessed. It must have been at this time that Mrs. W. L. Peel, who acted on this board, felt the need of the work that the Joseph Habersham Chapter is now doing under her supervision. She should have the support of every Daughter of the American Revolution in her work of preserving historical names and data.

Mrs. Dr. Orme was the next chapter regent. Through the courtesy of the state librarian, Capt. Milledge, the chapter met at the capitol during this administration. A beautiful colonial ball was given this year for the benefit of the Georgia room at Mount Vernon, and a nice sum was realized. The possibility of some day owning a chapter house was timidly referred to at one of these meetings by one of the Daughters. Mrs. Joseph Morgan spoke enthusiastically and hopefully on this subject.

In 1895 Mrs. Wm. Dickson was again elected regent. Many interesting social functions were given this year, during the Cotton States and International Exposition. It came to pass, too, in this year, in less than a year after Mrs. Morgan's hope-

ful prediction, that "Craigie House," the Massachusetts building, and a reproduction of historical Craigie House, in Cambridge, was presented to the Atlanta Chapter by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Massachusetts, through Governor Greenhalge, and to Mrs. Joseph Morgan, more than to any local Daughter, are we indebted for this chapter home, the first owned by any chapter outside of Washington, for the gift was made through her. Following this munificent gift were many valuable gifts. Miss Alice Longfellow presented the chapter with a chair and pen that had been the property of her distinguished poet-father, also his picture. A library of books, all women authors, was given from the woman's building. From the New York building of the exposition came draperies and furniture. Some of our own Daughters have made valuable gifts to Craigie House. Miss Sallie Brown presented a very valuable historical chair, and many beautiful pictures; and Mrs. Julius Brown has added to the library valuable histories. On the whole the Atlanta Chapter has had blessings showered upon it, and we take time, on our birthday, to remember our benefactors with renewed gratitude.

The chapter did some good literary work this year. Among many good papers that were read, one by Mrs. Thomas Morgan, on "The Blue Laws of Connecticut," is prominently remembered.

In 1896 Mrs. Porter King became regent. Historical questions and answers were introduced, and the chapter did some profitable studying. The by-laws were revised.

One of the most notable events of this administration was the publishing of the Atlanta Evening Journal by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Daughters distinguished themselves in editorial work, contributed articles, solicited advertisements, etc., etc. Valiant work netted \$290.00 for Craigie House.

During the summer vacation of this year the Daughters were called upon to form a relief corps for the war sufferers in Cuba, and the loving deeds of the Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution along this line, will be perpetuated in history.

Mrs. Byers was the chapter's next regent. Interesting his-

torical papers and genealogical records occupied the chapter during this year, with delightful social functions.

Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. Slaton, Mrs. Block, and Mrs. Sage have followed each other in succession. Their administrations are of too recent date for reminiscence. In the meantime, however, the state congress has been organized and entertained twice by Atlanta, and Washington's birthday has been suitably celebrated each year.

One of the most important events in Mrs. Block's administration was the introduction of the "Year Book." For the historical treats that have resulted from the subjects selected, are due many thanks to Miss Lida Field, then the chapter's historian.—MARY TRAMMELL SCOTT.

**Stars and Stripes Chapter** (Burlington, Iowa).—At our last meeting for the year 1900-1901, held at the home of Mrs. Copp, our last delegate to the National convention, officers were elected for the current year. Interesting meetings have been held during the year, at one of which the chapter voted to buy a flag, and we now are the happy possessors of our own "Stars and Stripes." We have contributed to the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers \$10, also sent a similar contribution towards the building of the Continental Hall. The chapter has also offered prizes of \$10, \$5, and \$2.50, respectively, to those pupils of the eighth grade in our public schools who should pass the best examination in United States History, the idea being to stimulate in the children a knowledge and study of our early history, particularly of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

February 22d was celebrated at the home of our regent, Mrs. Burt, with appropriate exercises, the ladies being dressed in Colonial costume.

We, too, desire to enter our protest against the desecration of the "Stars and Stripes." A large flag in the shape of an awning appears on one of our principal streets as a screen, shield, and shelter to a saloon—surely an ignoble purpose for our fair emblem!

At the presentation of the play at our opera house, February 19th, of "Nathan Hale," our chapter attended in a body.—Mrs. S. R. McCONNELL, *Historian*.

**Dorcas Bell Love Chapter** (Waynesville, North Carolina).—Although the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter is the highest of all the chapters in the state, having its dwelling in "The Land of the Sky," and supposed to have its "head in the clouds," still it is a very practical chapter with its feet firmly on the ground.

Miss Briscoe, the regent for the past two years, has led the chapter in much good work. Each February a patriotic meeting has been held at the academy for the school children on Washington's birthday. These meetings have been productive of much good in teaching the children respect for the flag and love of country. Fifty dollars has been paid into the Continental Hall fund, twenty-five pledged for each year. Several books have been procured toward starting a library, notably Judge Schenk's interesting "History of North Carolina, 1780-81;" the booklets published by the N. C. D. R. Society, and the History Reader, that should be in every school in the state, called "Short Stories from the History of North Carolina."

Waynesville, being in the part of the country largely settled after the Revolutionary war, has no points of historical interest to commemorate, but it has the grave of its Revolutionary hero, Lieutenant Robert Love, to which it gives devoted care. It has also been searching for the graves of other Revolutionary soldiers, but so far has succeeded in finding but one other, Wm. Allen.

But Colonel Robert Love deserves more than a passing notice. His Revolutionary service came when he was young and formed only a small part of a long and valuable life, all of which was given largely to the service of his country, his state, and his town. He was a member of the legislature of Washington county before that part of North Carolina was ceded to the United States and formed into the state of Tennessee; at that time he took an active part in the Sevier controversy. He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson and a presidential elector for years. To deposit his electoral vote he traveled the long journey from the mountains to Washington in his g.g. and it often took weeks. But he will be best remembered, doubtless, as the founder of Waynesville, and she especially owes him a great debt for the wisdom he showed in selecting for her

such a beautiful site, and the generosity he displayed in laying off the town. For he gave to her every other lot on Main street, some of which she owns to this day, also the site for the court house, the cemetery, the academy, the depot—though he died many years before a railroad reached the town—and to all the churches that would put up a building. He laid off wide streets, and placed the town high above all floods. In the midst of her grand mountains and overlooking her beautiful valleys, she will always remain a monument to her founder, who planned wisely and wrought well.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, named for his mother, has decided to erect to his memory a bronze tablet, to be placed on the front wall of the court house, and to contain the following inscription:

1760

To the memory of  
Col. Robert Love  
Founder of Waynesville  
Soldier—Statesman—Benefactor  
Erected by the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Aug. 23, 1902.

1845

At the unveiling in August the well-known Col. Robert Love Taylor, three times governor of Tennessee and member of congress, will give the address. The chapter trusts in this way to arouse an interest on the part of the townspeople in their greatest benefactor, in hopes that in the near future Waynesville will yearly keep Founder's Day, as do many of our colleges.

I have been asked how we, a "feeble folk" as compared with some of the larger chapters of the state, numbering only eighteen, have been able to do as much and especially raise so much money as we have. In the first place we have the two dollar fee, because, as a chapter, we have never felt that we would have any more members on a one dollar fee, which would have to go to Washington, than on the two dollars, which leaves one dollar from each member for our own work. This, as you see, gives us nearly all of our pledge of \$25.00 a year to the Continental Hall, and this we feel we *must* pay. Then for the rest of our money we raise it by *work*, oyster suppers in the winter,



entertainments in the summer when the town is full of visitors, who are so anxious to be entertained that even the Daughters of the American Revolution can do it, and so help fill their coffers! I must not forget one very important thing in this connection and that is, that we have the state regent always with us, and being constantly under her eye and within the radius of her enthusiasm, we are thus stirred to good works in a peculiarly strong manner.

The special commemoration day of the chapter, selected for it by its first regent—the present state regent—was the 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration, belonging, 'tis true, especially to Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, but in general to the whole state and to all its chapters.

At the state conference, held last July at Waynesville, the end of the hall in which the meetings were held was decorated below the flags and bunting with long branches of the wild rose—the emblem of the Waynesville Chapter—until the whole was one mass of pink and green. This having been put in place early in the morning, it was discovered before the meeting convened that quite a good sized hornets' nest had developed among the branches. This gave a very happy thought to Hon. R. D. Gilmer, who made "The Rose and the Hornets' Nest" the subject of his eloquent address, and afterwards the hornets' nest was taken from the roses and presented to a member of the Mecklenburg Chapter, whose emblem it is.—AMELIA P. BUTLER, *Historian*.

**Harrisburg Chapter** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Mrs. Francis Jordan was held by the Harrisburg Chapter and was largely attended.

Mrs. Jordan was really the founder of the chapter and her name appears first in the list of chapter members. She was always an active member and was most highly esteemed. Mrs. A. J. Herr opened the memorial meeting with prayer, after which Miss Pearson, the historian, read an eulogy.

A letter on the death of Mrs. Jordan from Mrs. Levi B. Aricks, the regent, was read by Miss Jennings. Resolutions reported by a committee appointed to take action on the death of Mrs. Jordan were adopted by the chapter. This committee

consisted of Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, Mrs. Francis Wyeth, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton, Mrs. E. C. Kunkel and Mrs. Robert Snodgrass. Mrs. E. Z. Gross concluded the memorial meeting by singing "There is a Green Hill Far Away."

It was through Mrs. Jordan's enthusiastic energy that the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on May 19, 1894, with twelve charter members. She was a decided personality, possessing both commanding presence and convincing intelligence, with firmness of purpose in those matters upon which it was exerted, so that the Harrisburg Chapter was fortunate indeed, in having her interested friendship exercised in everything connected with its object and welfare. Her last public function was the conference of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg during the month of October, 1901, where her experienced counsel helped to make it eminently successful. Her loss to us can not be adequately realized until occurrences take place, which demand those remarkable executive traits she was called upon so many times to exhibit. Every interest of the Harrisburg Chapter was to her a personal one; her home, her waking thoughts, the topic of her conversation and her purse were always ready for its promotion. When we discover her permanent absence, then only will we comprehend her strong influence while among us. Some of her ancestors were officers in the battle of the Boyne. Her progenitors in America through John Harris, founder of this capital city, and United States Senator William Maclay, were leaders in the movement to establish the United States of America. Even in colonial times her forefathers bore a part in the official provincial government of the Penns. On account of these propitious conditions she was enabled to make herself known and sought in the Society of the Colonial Dames of America and in the great congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution; she was an honorary regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but she never forgot amid all the association with the high officials in these organizations the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**Cumberland Chapter** (Nashville, Tennessee) has just closed a most successful year. They have carried out an excellent course of historical study; have added fourteen new members to its list; celebrated flag day at the beautiful country home of the first vice-regent, Mrs. M. M. Gardner; also celebrated "King's Mountain day;" given generously to the Tennessee monument fund and assisted in entertaining visiting celebrities. In January Mrs. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, was the guest of honor and gave a glowing sketch of her work among the foreign elements in her state and the organization of "The Children of the Republic."

The years' work closed with the erection of a handsome bronze tablet to mark the site of the old Nashville Inn, the typical and picturesque caravansary around which clings so much of the political and social history of Nashville's early days. This, the first tablet erected in the city, was unveiled March 6th, the anniversary of the burning of the inn. The speakers' stand was artistically decorated with bunting and flags, and above hung the picture of the inn. The stand was occupied by the speakers of the occasion. A flag of the nation was draped over the tablet, which when removed, displayed our chapter banner with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A large crowd was present when the exercises opened by the band playing "Star Spangled Banner," followed by an eloquent prayer by Dr. Barber. Governor McMillin, who was master of ceremonies, made a brief speech introducing the speakers, General Thomston. He referred to the patriotism and zeal of Cumberland Chapter, which was the first in Nashville, as shown by patriotic deeds. It presented a sword to General Joe Wheeler on his return from Santiago; assisted in raising money to clothe and feed the sick soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and entertained them and gave them medals of honor when they returned. Also gave its influence toward establishing a chair of American history in the Peabody Normal school. He stated that he felt he but voiced the sentiments of the whole community in expressing a just pride in the occasion. General Thomston's speech was a crisp account of the inn and references to certain historical incidents that seemed to make it famous.

"We are standing upon historic ground. Here, in 1779-80, on this beautiful bluff, James Robertson and his pioneer associates selected the site of the future city.

"Here, in 1783, in the center of the village settlement was erected the first pioneer lodging house or inn in the entire Cumberland Valley. It was a handsome structure with three stories, with an imposing colonade of porches. It was the Waldorf-Astoria of its day, the social Mecca of middle Tennessee. All of the old time notables and celebrities, political, military and social enjoyed its hospitality. Here James Robertson, the father and founder of Nashville, was a guest. Here, in 1805, Aaron Burr was complimented by a public dinner, before his schemes of conquest were known. James K. Polk, afterward president, was often a guest. Gen. Andrew Jackson was for forty years in the habit of stopping here. He was a guest here in 1813 when he and General Coffee stepped across to the postoffice on the east side of the square and had their almost deadly encounter with the Bentons. Here Jackson, in 1815, was welcomed home at a public banquet and upon this occasion Gov. Willie Blount arose at the table and presented him a sword, the gift of the state of Mississippi for his services in the Creek war. It was here also in 1818, he was honored with a public dinner upon his return from Washington, the hero of the nation. In 1825 General LaFayette was complimented with a banquet at which General Jackson, Felix Gundy, Governor Carroll and other distinguished guests were present. Presidents Monroe, Martin and Van Buren and Louis Phillippi, later king of France were guests here. Unhappily in March, 1856, this notable old landmark was destroyed by fire. Some years ago the Tennessee historical society undertook the patriotic duty of marking the historic sites of Nashville, but their work was transitory and incomplete. The ladies—always the advance guard of patriotic sentiment—the Cumberland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its worthy regent, Miss Atchison, who first suggested the erection of this tablet, are the real pioneers in this patriotic work. All hail to the auspicious beginning! May it be the precursor of many historic tablets. In behalf of these patriotic ladies I now have the pleasure of presenting this historic memorial to his honor, the mayor of Nashville."

As General Thomston concluded the young ladies, Misses Jones, Fall, Seay and East, drew the cords that held the flag and it fell from the face of the tablet, while cheers and music rang out. Governor McMillin then introduced Mayor Head, who, in accepting the tablet, said:

"This is a great pleasure, and in accepting this tablet on behalf of the city from Cumberland Chapter, I wish to congratulate these

ladies on taking the first step in perpetuating the historic places of this city. It has been said that whenever a people forget to cherish the spots made sacred by association with superb deeds of history, they are on the high road to degradation and disgrace. But as long as patriotic women continue in their work these spots are not forgot. I accept this tablet on behalf of the city at your hands and promise it protection and security so long as it may remain."

The tablet is of bronze, surmounted by a pleasing design of laurel leaves and bears the following inscription:

"On this site stood the Washington Inn, where gathered the early pioneers for all important political, historical and social events from 1783 to 1856. Erected by Cumberland Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1902.

—ELIZABETH ATCHISON, *Regent*.

**The Dorothea Henry Chapter** (Danville, Virginia) is now in the eighth year of its existence. We have had only one regent, Mrs. James G. Penn, and 'tis due to her perseverance and energy that we are the largest chapter in the state and have won a good record for work. In April we have given, under the auspices of our chapter, the "Enchantment," a fairy-land idyl of surpassing beauty. There were dainty butterflies, graceful flower girls, stately ice-spirits, regal courts, royal guards, funny frogs, gnomes of the forest, quaint grasshoppers, and crickets, with some wonderful scenic tableaux. It was also a success financially. The proceeds will be added to our reserve fund. With a little more time, patience and energy we will be able to build a monument that will be an honor and credit to our city and to our chapter.

One of the pleasantest literary events of the past year was an historical address on Jamestown delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas at the home of our regent.—MAGGIE REDD CARTER, *Historian*.

**Ranier Chapter** (Seattle, Washington).—The seventh and most successful year of our chapter's life is drawing to a close. We have gained fourteen new members, all of whom are live,

active workers and much interested in the welfare of the chapter. It has been suggested that the coming year be a year of deeds. That we take up some particular line of work, that will be of some benefit to mankind, and not spend all of the time in business and social meetings. The members have certainly shown much more enthusiasm this past year and the meetings have been better attended and more interesting. Our membership is now sixty-two.

The first meeting of the year was held at Lincoln, April 30th, Mrs. Phelps hostess, and was a large meeting. After the usual business, an election of officers was held. The meeting was one of special interest, as we were expecting President McKinley, now deceased, and Mrs. McKinley, to visit Seattle, and discussions were held regarding a suitable souvenir to be given to Mrs. McKinley. We also listened to the reports of the retiring officers.

May 9th Mrs. Bacon invited the officers of Ranier Chapter to a charming luncheon to meet Mrs. Foster and a delegation of twelve Daughters from the Tacoma Chapter.

May 23d a special meeting was held at Mrs. Bowden's and it was voted to send for the Lineage Books. Another special meeting was held June 13th at Mrs. Bacon's for the purpose of presenting and acting upon an appeal for aid from the Jacksonville sufferers. Contributions were received and forwarded by the treasurer. At this meeting an interesting paper was read by Mrs. Drummond.

The first social gathering was given by Mrs. Hussy at her camp at Alki Point. It was an enjoyable affair. After walking about the picturesque camp grounds a unique luncheon was served under the trees overlooking the bay.

The next regular monthly meeting was held at Mrs. Bacon's September 24th. Mrs. Kelleher entertained the chapter October 29th, when the year books were distributed.

The third regular monthly meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. L. D. Greene. Mrs. Greene read a bright and charming paper on John Adams. Mrs. Bowden entertained the chapter at the regular December meeting. The interesting feature of the afternoon was a historical contest, all the questions being concerning events in the Revolutionary period.

The largest and most magnificent affair ever given by the Daughters was the Colonial ball which took place on January 6th and was in honor of George Washington's wedding day. The proceeds, \$35, were sent to the national committee having in charge the raising of a fund to build Continental Hall. The gown worn by Mrs. Carr, a beautiful blue satin damask, was one of historic interest, having been worn by an ancestor at a ball given in honor of George Washington in 1776.

January 28th the regular monthly meeting was held at Mrs. Drummond's. After business an interesting discussion of patriotic novels took place. Mrs. Perkins varied the usual monthly meeting in February by giving a most enjoyable musicale. Mrs. Dunbar kindly invited the Daughters of Rainier Chapter to attend a series of lectures on parliamentary law by Mrs. Cole Bethel. The officers and a number of members availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mrs. Bacon gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Bethel and the ladies who attended the meetings.

March 25th Mrs. Garrett entertained the chapter. An informal discussion was held on the subject of a state conference and it was the unanimous opinion that such should be held. Papers on the benefits of the Daughters of the American Revolution were read by Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Thompkins. They were instructive and enjoyable. In summing up the year's work, I think I can safely say our chapter is in a flourishing condition—it is better and more favorably known, many who have heretofore displayed no interest in the society have expressed a desire to become identified with us and the outlook is encouraging.—EM LOU NORTON, *Historian*.

**The Oshkosh Chapter** (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—By request of our state regent and in conformity with our own feeling, the first meeting for the year was held October 18th in memory of President McKinley. The exercises consisted of an address by the regent; a duet, "Nearer, My God, to Thee;" resolutions which were ordered spread upon the records; the reading of Walt Whitman's poem, "My Captain;" a duet, "Lead, Kindly Light;" an original poem written for the occasion,



and already printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and the music of a dirge.

The meeting of November was held at the home of our regent, Mrs. George W. Burnell. The state regent, Mrs. Sidney Peck, was the guest of honor. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our National Chapters," Mrs. Peck, state regent; "The Early History of Oshkosh Chapter," Mrs. E. P. Sawyer a former regent; "Our Flag," Mrs. Mary J. De Long, chaplain; "Our Guest," Miss Edith Leigh Russell, a former regent; "The Ladies," Judge G. W. Burnell.

The meeting of February 22d was, as usual, a memorial meeting. It was held at the home of Mrs. E. R. Smith. The hostesses of the afternoon were dressed in colonial costumes, and the refreshments were made from recipes a hundred years old. The exercises consisted of an address by the regent, the reading of an article on Washington's private life, an original poem on "The Adventures of Deborah Sampson," and music appropriate to the day.

The chapter offered this year for the second time two prizes of six and four dollars respectively for the two best essays from the school children under fifteen years of age on the theme, "Early Explorations in the Fox River Valley." The essays were in every instance commendable. The result of the endeavor to interest the children of our city in the early history of the beautiful land of lake and river which they call home was most gratifying.

The chapter has contributed to the fund for a monument to President McKinley.

During the year seventeen members have been added to the roll. Among them is our second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Susannah Atwater Gillette.—ROSE C. SWART, *Historian*.

**Ann Story Chapter** (Rutland, Vermont).—"Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will serve a Colonial tea at ye home of ye vice-regent, Mrs. M. J. Francisco, January ye twenty-first, from three until six by ye clock. An admission of fifty cents will be charged. Ye proceeds to

be given to ye Continental Hall fund, in ye city of Washington, District of Columbia." Thus read the quaint and suggestive invitation. Old gowns were brought from their hiding places and rare old laces, jewelry and fans to grace the occasion, and transform the modern twentieth century woman into a colonial dame of ye olden time.

The spacious parlors were hung with flags and shields intermingled with bunting and evergreen. In the flag draped dining room the table was set with colonial silver and china, lighted with candlesticks. Appropriate music was furnished by an orchestra.

In the back parlor a quartette, namely Mistress Thankful Banks, Spinster Mehitable Doolittle, Spinster Jerusha Grimes and Spinster Diantha Twitchell, entertained the company with old time melodies.

As the guests entered they were met by an Indian maiden in costume of her race. Passing into the parlor they were received by Mistress Lieutenant Tracy, Mistress John Jay, wife of the first chief justice of the United States, Mistress Danforth, wife of Governor Danforth, and Mistress William Buttrick, of Concord, Massachusetts. Dorothy Q. and Wealthen Wescott acted as ushers. The costumes of the ladies were various and beautiful.

The proceeds of the tea very nearly amounted to one hundred dollars. Mrs. Horace H. Dyer very generously contributing enough to make that amount. The credit of the success of the Colonial tea is largely due to Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, the chairman of the committee, who also furnished the musicians and their Continental costumes. The chapter fully realize that such a pleasant and profitable occasion was made possible only by her untiring efforts.

Possibly Ann Story Chapter may be pardoned for feeling a little proud of the fact that of the \$134.75 contributed by Vermont toward the Continental Hall fund this chapter has given one hundred dollars.—BERTHA MORGAN CHATTERTON, *Historian*.

## AN ANCESTRAL FEAST.

Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

*By Margaret Holmes Francisco.*

The sun on the dial had just marked the time,  
 And the bells in the steeple had ceased to chime  
 The hour of the old fashioned mid-day meal,  
 When a drowsiness such as I scarce could conceal  
 Stole over my senses, and seemed to erase  
 The dividing line 'twixt both time and space.  
 So I drew my grandmother's chair to the fire  
 'Neath the clock that once ticked for my great grandsire,  
 And watched how the firelight burnished the frames  
 Of my pictured ancestors—squires and dames.  
 Backward the slow wheels of time seemed to roll  
 Toward the boundary line of memory's goal;  
 Till I saw return to my utter amaze  
 My ancestors stately, of bygone days.  
 They came as it seemed by invitation  
 And I understood by intimation  
 That a fragrant cup from the old "tea caddy"  
 Was expected by spinster, dame, and daddy.  
 I trembled to think how low I should fall  
 In the estimation of one and all,  
 If as Daughter and Dame, I failed to arise  
 And drink to renewal of ancestral ties.

Then out from the shadows with moccasined feet  
 A dusky form stole my vision to greet,  
 And framed in the doorway, an Indian maid  
 With hand on her feather—tipped arrow laid.  
 "Paleface" she said, "see—the feast is all spread  
 Where you with your forefears, soon shall break bread  
 For over the land every daughter to-day  
 Drinks tea in the old Colonial way."  
 Melissa, Mehitable, Lois, and Ann,  
 Jerusha, Priscilla, Janice, and Johann,  
 Indians, Puritans, Quakers, and more  
 Came curteseying and tripping across the floor;  
 While Ca-na-a-gna's daughter as straight as a pine  
 Marshalled the guests, as they fell into line.  
 And "Dorothy Q" slipped out of her frame  
 To see each guest was presented by name.

Mary Ball Washington—first of all names  
 To be honored to-day by patriot Dames,  
 Who said, "she knew George's wife was coming to-day  
 And thought even now, she was well on the way."  
 Mary was right, for the president's wife  
 Whom we called Martha Washington, during her life  
 Came, followed by dear Nellie Custis, who told  
 How from Mt. Vernon terrace since noon, they had bowled.  
 Concord, sent Butterick of minute men race.  
 In Bradfords, and Winthrops, and Clarks, one could trace  
 The cut of the gown, and pose of the head  
 The blood of old governors, long ago dead.  
 A Tracy, in cap of old mechin lace  
 Which gave her a halo of ancestral grace,  
 While the babe that was born on old Neptune's breast  
 On the Mayflower deck, capered in with the rest.

Soon, the old coach from Boston drew up at the door,  
 When with liveried coachman, and outriders four  
 Mistress Danforth and Dudley, in richest brocade  
 Each as governors' wives, came proudly arrayed,  
 Mistress Danforth could talk—Mistress Dudley could sing,  
 So taking them both we had the "whole thing."  
 But when the horn sounded, and in through the door  
 Senator Dodd's wife from York, set foot on the floor;  
 Oh what were wild roses, compared to her cheeks,  
 Of her smiles and her dimples, still every one speaks.

'Tis strange what grace lies hidden away  
 In the jewels and lace of a bygone day.  
 The beautiful jewels of topas and pearl  
 Worn by great-grandmother when but a girl.  
 The lace that covered her shoulders white  
 When Lafayette danced at the ball one night.  
 And the ring that graced the trembling hand,  
 When Washington called her "the flower of the land."  
 So from little worn trunk and from cedar chest  
 We brought out the gowns, the caps and the rest  
 Of the quaint old garments long laid away  
 To see once again the broad light of day.

The names in my brain, were growing quite dim,  
 With ancestral fervor, my head 'gan to swim;  
 Beg pardon: I really don't think it was "swelled"  
 But a right goodly pedigree, certainly held.  
 But still "there were others," the whole country o'er  
 Whose pedigree gave them a right to the floor

Of the National Congress, soon to convene  
Where most of my guests were sure to be seen.  
"Represented," I mean, by name and descent  
From "Mayflower" to "Teddy," the last president.

Now, sounding the tuning fork's long drawn twang,  
While the "Old Folk's Quartette" stood up and sang.  
The harmony rolled in quavers and quivers  
Then swelled with the force of swift flowing rivers,  
While under the old-fashioned poke bonnet's rim  
They tittered and twisted, while singing the hymn,  
As in old-fashioned meeting-house, where as I knew  
Our ancestors sat in their high-backed pew.  
While many a quaint little Sally and Polly  
In spite of cold "blue laws," were really quite jolly.

Ca-na-a-gna's daughter's light touch on my sleeve,  
Recalled the fair guests I was still to receive.  
And under the kerchief's demure restraint  
I saw Dolly Madison, sweet and quaint.  
While with short dark curls, and empire gown  
Mistress Abigail Adams, came cûrteseying down.  
Then Helotia, Candace, and Deborah, too  
With Salathal, Eunice, Jerusha and Prue,  
While Mistress Elizabeth Atherton bowed  
And that "'twas a right fair assembly," allowed.

The "fiddler" in knee breeches, buckles, and all,  
Cried "old money musk," and then 'gan to call  
"All hands now around, change partners, chassez,"  
When down through the hall, as we all made way,  
Our good deacon's wife, with that tune in her head  
An old time Virginia reel, again led.  
Her grandmother's gown was such a good fit  
She really forgot that she wasn't "it."  
A flutter of fans, an adjusting of bows,  
And straight through the doorways, and down through the rows  
Of dignified matrons, and white kerchiefed maids,  
Both Benedict Arnold, and Paul Revere, strayed.  
My heart gave a thump, that Arnold should be  
A guest mid such patriot company.  
But really though 'tis a shame to admit  
The maidens, I vow, seemed to care not a bit.

A significant "how," from my Indian maid  
Called attention to one who simply arrayed,  
Seem known to the maiden who clasped her by hand  
As if she'd been one of her own Indian band.

Ann Story she said has come from her cave  
 Where she hid the Green Mountain Boys, bravest of brave;  
 And many a Redskin of friendly intent  
 To her cave on the banks of the Otter Creek went.  
 So in Dutchman from Holland, or Paddy from Cork,  
 From Redskin, to proud Knickerbocker from York,  
 That drop of red blood, which makes heroes akin  
 Had coursed through the veins of each guest who came in.  
 And though an anomaly strange, it may seem  
 "Red blood means "Blue blood," to heroes, I ween.

The table was set in the ancestral hall  
 With enough for all comers, ancestors and all.  
 And snowy draped linen, that grandmother spun  
 When Peltiah came courting, and helped, "just for fun."  
 There was spice cake, and seed cake, election cake, too  
 Till many a matron knew scarce what to do.  
 To refuse, at Colonial feast, were a sin  
 Though her grandmother's stomach set as the skin.

One drop of red blood, makes heroes akin  
 So over the silver, and china so thin  
 We hung the old flag, whose bright starry field  
 The sign of our kinship and ancestry sealed.  
 Then, just as the sun hung low o'er the hill  
 We said our "good byes," while in each heart a thrill  
 Not wholly of pleasure, not wholly of pain,  
 Repeated the wish, that a kind fate might deign  
 To make us all worthy of those who now sleep,  
 Leaving "Daughters" "on guard"—their memory to keep.

In the city of Washington, stately and fair  
 'Gainst the blue of the sky, and a background rare,  
 A "Hall Continental" shall shortly arise  
 To voice the uplifting of patriot ties.  
 A Hall, built by Daughters, whose sons shall be  
 The defenders, in turn, of this "land of the free."  
 While from North and from Southland,  
 From East and from West  
 That "one drop of red blood," shall be the sure test,  
 That on patriot altars, the fires are aflame  
 And burn in the heart of each Daughter, and Dame.

Read in Memorial Hall, Rutland, Vermont, before the Ann Story  
 Chapter, to commemorate the "Colonial Tea," given by the chapter,  
 in aid of the Continental Hall fund.

## CONTINENTAL HALL.

*To the Chapter Regents, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:*

I am glad to advise you that a site for Continental Memorial Hall has been purchased for \$50,285.41. It fronts on 17th street, and extends from C to D streets, a distance of 210 feet, containing in all about 35,000 square feet. It is near the Corcoran Art Gallery and Washington Monument, and we are assured by United States senators and prominent business men that the situation is most advantageous, and in the line of improvements which will make Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

To place upon this site a building worthy of ourselves, of our ancestors, and of the great principles they suffered and fought to establish, will require the united, earnest effort of every member of our great society. We have upon our rolls nearly 40,000 members, but deaths, resignations, life memberships and "Real Daughters" (who pay no dues) have reduced the actual paying membership to about 33,000. There remains of the amount already collected, nearly \$60,000. We need \$250,000 more to erect a building that will properly commemorate the service and perpetuate the memory of our glorious ancestry.

This building should contain rooms for the working force of the National Society, and for the preservation of its archives and relics, a meeting place for the annual congress, and above all it should be a fitting memorial to those men and women who considered no sacrifice too great to win for us our priceless heritage.

I have never known the society to fail to respond promptly and generously to every call that had for its object the good of the order and the honor of our country. Therefore I place the facts plainly before you, that we may take counsel together and devise some way to raise the necessary amount, promptly and gladly, even at a sacrifice to ourselves. Asking that you will advise me, through your state regent, of your plans for



raising your part of the sum needed for this great work, I am,  
in the bonds of the past and present,

Very sincerely,

MARY DESHA,

*Founder, and Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means  
Continental Memorial Hall Committee.*

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Box 82, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

*To the State Regents, National Society Daughters of the American  
Revolution:*

Enclosed you will find a resolution which was offered by Mrs. Frank H. Getchell at a meeting, April 4th, 1902, of the committee on Continental Memorial Hall. It was approved, and at the meeting of May 10th, 1902, was referred to sub-committee on ways and means of which I am chairman.

A meeting of that committee was held at the Arlington, May 12th, 1902, and I was instructed to write to the state regents, asking their earnest co-operation. It is requested that state regents advise the chapter regents in their states of this plan for raising a fund for Memorial Hall, and the chapter regents in turn will advise their members. The boxes can be obtained from W. Lyle Fortescue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The price is one cent each, if ordered in packages of one thousand. I enclose a specimen box and form of a circular sent out by the Philadelphia Chapter.

There are about 34,000 paying members in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. If these members fill the boxes as requested, that alone will provide a large sum.

If we are to build a memorial worthy of ourselves, of our ancestors who achieved American independence, and of the great principles they fought and suffered to establish, it will be necessary for each one of us to give earnest, hearty and united support.

If you will co-operate with us in this method of raising money, please bring the matter before your chapters before they adjourn for the summer. I shall be glad to hear from you in regard to this or any other plan you may prefer.

Very sincerely,

MARY DESHA,

*Chairman Sub-Committee Ways and Means.*

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This is the resolution that was offered to, and accepted by the committee on Continental Memorial Hall, April 4th, 1902:

"That the state regents be requested to urge all their chapter regents to issue a small box to each member, asking that she de-

posit one cent per day for Continental Memorial Hall fund. These boxes to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired to find in each box three hundred and sixty-five cents. Amounts so collected to be credited to chapters, and reported at the congress in February, 1903. The chapter treasurers will forward amounts by check to state treasurer, she to the treasurer general."

## FORM.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"At the stated meeting of the \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter held \_\_\_\_\_, a resolution was adopted that a box should be furnished each member with the request that one cent a day be deposited therein, for the Memorial Continental Hall fund. These boxes are to be opened on January 17th the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired that the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents will be realized from each box. It is hoped all members of the chapter will concur in this plan.

Please signify your acceptance of a box on return postal card.

..... Chapter Regent.

## THE JULIA K. HOGG TESTIMONIAL PRIZE

BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS.

The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Prize of fifty (\$50) dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: "The History of what is now the State of Pennsylvania, prior to the Penn Charter." The competitors for the prize will be the senior class in each of the following colleges for women:

Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

Allentown College for Women, Allentown.

Moravian Seminary and College, Bethlehem.

Metzger College, Carlisle.

Irving College, Mechanicsburg.

Wilson College, Chambersburg.

The object in offering the prize is to awaken an interest in Pennsylvania history among young women; to stimulate a desire for historical research; and to promote patriotism.

The essays must not exceed three thousand (3,000) words;

must be typewritten; signed under an assumed name and given to the president of the college of which the writer is a member. A small *sealed* envelope must be attached to the essay, addressed with the assumed name of the writer, containing her *true* name, age, address and college.

When the president has made a choice of *three* out of the essays submitted to him under assumed names, he will kindly forward them, with the "sealed envelope" enclosed, not later than December 1st, 1902, to the chairman of the state committee. Large envelopes will be addressed and furnished.

The name of the successful competitor will be announced in the state regent's report at the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., February 22d, 1903. Honorable mention will be made of such other essays as are worthy.

CONDITIONS.—The committee will consider: First, correctness in historic statements; second, purity of diction. The committee very earnestly solicits the co-operation of every president of the colleges named, and asks that they urge as many members of the senior class as possible to compete for the prize. The essays will not be returned.

*The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Committee appointed by the State Regent,*

(Miss) SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster, Pa.:

(Mrs. J. R.) Rachel H. L. Mellon, Chairman,  
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Miss) Minnie F. Mickley, Secretary, .....Mickleys, Pa.

(Mrs. Samuel) Edith Darlington Ammon, Treasurer,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Miss) S. H. Killikelly, .....Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Mrs. Edward I.) Mary E. Smith, .....Philadelphia, Pa.

(Miss) Josephine Lewis, .....Philadelphia, Pa.

(Mrs. J. H.) Jessie W. Wickersham, .....Lancaster, Pa.

(Mrs. J. T.) Martha M. Rothrock, .....West Chester, Pa.

(Mrs. Geo. W., Jr.) Minnie M. Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Miss) Louise H. Haynes, .....Philadelphia, Pa.

(Mrs. Wm.) Mary White Emery, .....Williamsport, Pa.

(Mrs. H. H.) Sarah J. Cummings, .....Tidioute, Pa.

(Mrs. Joseph C.) Anna E. Boyd, .....Danville, Pa.

(Miss) Martha Mifflin, .....Columbia, Pa.

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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Names that adorn and dignify the scroll  
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.

5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,  
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,  
New Haven, Connecticut.*

### ANSWERS.

23. (1) TUFTS.—Dr. E. C. Booth, of Somerville, Massachusetts, writes: "I have the names of several of the grandchildren of Ammi R. and Lucy (Williams) Tufts, and should be glad to interchange information with your correspondent. I am compiling the history of the Tufts family, and hope the book will be ready for the press in 1903."

23. (3) FLOYD—REED.—James Reed, born in Ireland, in 1710, came to Pennsylvania about 1730, married in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Margaret Floyd, whom tradition says escaped from an Indian massacre during childhood. I know of the seven sons, and have most of the dates of their births and marriages and deaths. Two of these sons were my ancestors, my grandparents being second cousins. I have a copy of an obituary notice of Jane Bobst, great-granddaughter of Margaret Floyd Reed, which says the seven sons

were all officers in the Revolutionary war, but this is doubtful. General William Reed was the most prominent of the sons.—A. B. R. M.

68. (5) PERRY.—Mary Perry, born November 19, 1735, was daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Barber) Perry, married 1727. Benjamin was son of Edward, from England, born Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Mary (Freeman) Perry, of Lynn.—G. M. P.

Mary Freeman was daughter of Edmund (2), Edmund (1), of England, and his wife, Elizabeth Beauchamp. Edmund (2) was born about 1590, died 1682. Elizabeth died February 24, 1675-6. Greenman's "History of Cape Cod" gives an account of Edmund (2) Freeman.—E. M. T.

118. (1) SQUIRE.—George Squire was from Fairfield, Connecticut. His first deed of land in Durham, dated December 9, 1709 (Durham Land Records). Five children of George and Jane Squire were baptized in Durham: Abigail, 1714; Josiah, January 15, 1716; Ruth, February 9, 1718; Esther, January 17, 1720; John, April 12, 1724.—M. E. L.

118. (3) SPENCER.—(Answer corrected.) Thomas Spencer (1) married Elizabeth Bates. Thomas Spencer (2) married Ann Douglas. Thomas Spencer (3) married, first, Deborah ———, second, Widow Submit Hull. Thomas Spencer (4) married Phebe Grenell. He had but one wife, Phebe. She is buried in Winsted, Connecticut, cemetery, and Thomas (4) in Winchester Centre. There are stones at both graves.—Mrs. J. L. C.

118. (4) GUERNSEY.—Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, born in Durham, October 12, 1734, married Israel Camp, December 24, 1766. Ebenezer was son of Joseph Guernsey, 2d, of Milford, Connecticut. The first land Ebenezer owned in Durham was from his father, Joseph, of Milford. Date, August 16, 1726.—(Durham Land Records.)—M. E. L.

CAMP.—Israel Camp, who married Rhoda Smithson, was the son of Israel and Mary (Guernsey) Camp. William Smithson Camp was the son of Israel and Rhoda Camp and father of William A. Camp, well known as the president of the clearing house of New York.—A. M. C.

118. (5) SMITHSON.—Rhoda Smithson was baptized in Durham, October 30, 1768. Daughter of Robert and Phebe Smithson, and granddaughter of Lieutenant William Smithson and Ann, his wife.—N. E. L.

123. STEWART.—The John Stewart, who married a Miss Floyce, is not the John Stewart mentioned in "White's Historical Collections of Georgia." The "General Stewart, a soldier of the Revolution, who died, aged seventy," mentioned in the Historical Collection, is General Daniel Stewart, of Liberty county, Georgia. For sketch of his life, see "White's Statistics of Georgia," page 523; also White's Historical Collections. He was born December 20, 1761, and

joined the Continental army when very young; served under Generals Marion and Sumter and under Colonel William Harden. His title of brigadier general he won in the war of 1812. He was a great Indian fighter. He was the son of John Stewart, Jr., and his wife, Susannah Stewart (his cousin).

John Stewart, Jr., was a member of the Royal Council in 1772, and was a colonel of artillery, Continental Line of Georgia brigade back the Revolutionary war. I have the genealogy of this Stewart back to 1723, when they first came to South Carolina, and will be pleased to give any further information that may be desired. I have the wills of all of the older John Stewarts. Their old home was "Tranquil Hill," Sunbury, Liberty county, Georgia, and not "Cherry Hill," Oglethorpe county. I think that your correspondent has confused this family of South Carolina and Georgia Stewarts with the Virginia family of the same name. I can furnish all dates of marriages and deaths, if desired.—A. K.

125. (1) MERRILL.—The following may interest "F. S. M. M." Nathaniel Merrill, with his brother, John, came to Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635, supposed to be of French descent—probably Merle.

My line is the following: Joseph Merrill, born in Newbury, 1690, died in Strathan, New Hampshire. James Merrill, third son of Joseph, born in Strathan, 1721, died 1787.

The Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, born in Strathan, April 7, 1765, died in Northwood, New Hampshire, February 7, 1835. He and his brother, Phineas, published the "Gazetteer of New Hampshire." Edwin Bartlett Merrill, son of Rev. Eliphalet, born November 13, 1813, died November 14, 1884, married Laura Ann Spaulding, in Manchester, New Hampshire, October 6, 1842. His wife was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May 12, 1814, died December 27, 1906.—C. W. M.

126. VAN METER.—John Van Meter was one of four brothers, Abraham, Jacob, Isaac and John, who went from New York to Virginia about 1740. Isaac and John obtained from the British crown a grant of 40,000 acres in Virginia. They sold half the grant to Joist Hite. John's share of the land, 10,000 acres, was located in Berkeley county. His will was probated in Winchester in 1745. Thomas Shepherd, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Meter, was one of the executors of this will. The four brothers were grandsons of Kryn Jansen Van Meteren, who, when a boy of ten years, came with his father, a widower, from Holland to New Amsterdam, 1663. Kryn Van Meteren lived in New Jersey from 1675 to 1709, but his son, Jan, father of the four brothers above, moved to New York and wrote his name, John Van Meter.—E. I. V.

About the year 1725 John Van Meter, a representative of an old Dutch family, traversed the south branch of the Potomac, trading with the Indians, making his headquarters with the Delawares, on

the Susquehanna. Afterward he went south to trade with the Cherokees and Catawbias, and on his return to New York, advised his sons to secure lands in Virginia, if they went south. One of his sons, Isaac, visited the region in 1727 and so pleased was he that, in 1739, he and his brother, John, received from Governor Gooch a patent for 40,000 acres. Much of it is what is now Jefferson and Berkeley counties.—V. H. H. (From "History and Government of West Virginia.")

126. SHEPHERD.—Thomas Shepherd, the founder of Shepherdstown, was my great-grandfather. He died about 1775, and was not in the Revolutionary war. He had ten children. My grandfather, Abram, and two or three of his brothers were in the war. I have always understood that John Van Meter was brother to Elizabeth, my great-grandfather's wife. He was an Indian trader, had two sons, John and Isaac, who received, in 1730, a patent of 40,000 acres from Governor Gooch. This they located and surveyed the same year in what are now Jefferson and Berkeley counties.—J. H. S.

Captain Thomas Shepherd came to the Shenandoah Valley about 1734, probably from the vicinity of York, Pennsylvania. In 1751 he obtained a grant of land from Lord Fairfax, and in November, 1702, Shepherdstown was established.

I am at present working on the Van Meter family, and would be glad to hear from any one interested in the family. Also in regard to the following: Billings, Brown, Hakes, Hicks, Halstead, Johnston, Gwinn, Nelson, Wilson, Schutt, Zea, Winfield, Van Meter.—E. A. S.

133. (3) KITCHEL.—I think inquiry of George R. Kitchell, Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, would prove satisfactory. In "General History of Morris County," Vol. I, page 194, there is an account of the family.—J. R. P.

135. (2) MERRIMAN.—Amasa Merriman, born June 2, 1767 (married at Guildhall, Vermont, March 17, 1792, Anna Hall, born Enfield, Connecticut, February 26, 1776), was son of Amasa (not Titus) Merriman, born June 17, 1729, at Wallingford, Connecticut, who married, September 26, 1750, Sarah Ives, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Hart) Ives. Amasa Merriman, Sr., was son of Eliasaph, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, May 20, 1695, married, December 10, 1719, Abigail Hull, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Hull.—K. A. P.

Amasa Merriman was in Captain Hough's company in the alarms at New Haven and Fairfield, July 5 and 7, 1779, sixth militia company, tenth regiment.—"Connecticut Historical Collections," Vol. VIII.

141. (1) FOOTE.—Nathaniel Foote was married in England about 1615 to Elizabeth Deming, sister of Mr. John Deming, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. One of their children was Frances, born 1629.—"Foote Genealogy."—S. E. F. S.



Nathaniel Foote (1) married Elizabeth Deming, in England. Nathaniel (2), born about 1620, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. Frances (see Glastonbury Records) married John Dickinson, and Rebecca, her sister, married Lieutenant Philip Smith, brother of Elizabeth.—E. H. B.

143. DAY.—Joseph Day, born 1731, at Hartford, Connecticut, died July, 1799, married Rhoda Steele, lived at Athens, New York.—N. R. F. (From Gen. Reg. of the Descendants of Robert Day.)

Joseph Day, born September 27, 1700, in Colchester, Connecticut, married April 1, 1729, Esther Hungerford. He died October 21, 1793. Joseph Day, born in Colchester, May 6, 1731, married, November, 1754, Susanna Brainard, born September 24, 1731, daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Gates) Brainard.—Gen. and Hist. Reg., 1894, page 62.

147. GORDON.—Thomas and Janet (Mudie) Gordon were the parents of Jonathan Rhea Gordon. I think they were not connected with the Rhea family.—S. E. F. S.

152. (4) OLDDHAM.—(Correction).—Winnifred Neville Oldham was the wife of Carver Mercer and mother of Thomas C. Mercer.—J. G. N.

QUERIES.

174. (1) GREENE.—Wanted, ancestry, date and place of birth, death and marriage of Eleazer Greene, of Conn. He was the father of Daniel Greene, born Feb. 18, 1777, who married Elizabeth Gilliland Lynde, of Essex county, N. Y.

(2) FRANKLIN-LYNDE.—Parentage of Molly Franklin, born Jan. 14, 1765, married May 24, 1781, Jonathan Lynde at Washington, Mass.

(3) LOCKWOOD-BROWN.—Ancestry of Rachel Lockwood, born 1741, married about 1763, Sherman Brown, both of Greenwich, or Stamford, Conn.

(4) SHERMAN-BROWN.—Ancestry of Susannah Sherman, wife of Thomas Brown, who served in Revolution from Greenwich, Conn. Died 1782-5.—A. V. B.

175. SPENCER-BIGELOW.—The parentage is desired of Widow Mehitabel Spencer, who married in Southampton, L. I., ——— Bigelow (sometimes called physician). They removed to Hartford, Conn.—D. S.

176. SLAUGHTER-BUTLER.—Wanted the parentage of Ezekiel Slaughter, of Halifax county, Va., and of his wife Sally Butler. They removed to Monroe county, Ga., after the Revolution. Their children were John, born 1750, Samuel, Reuben, Ezekiel, Mollie, Sally, Judith, Betsey, Nancy, Patty, Susannah, Lucy. John married Mary Hendrick and remained in Virginia.—Mrs. M. L.

177. (1) TURNER-ELLZEY.—Major Turner, of Loudon county, Va., married Miss Ellzey, had one child, William, who married and had a

large family. The eldest child, Lewis Ellzey Turner, born Sept. 14, 1754, married Theodosia Payne, daughter of Edward Payne, Jr., and Anne Holland. Any facts in regard to Major Turner and his wife or son William will be gladly received.

(2) CROSSLEY.—Any facts relating to Mary Crossley, of Bucks county, Penna., who married Love Baker, of England, will be appreciated. Mary Crossley was one of the young girls who strewed flowers in Gen. Washington's path when the army entered Trenton, N. J.—A. Q. L.

178. (1) LEE.—Whom did Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Major Charles Lee, of Northumberland county, Va., marry?

(2) LEE-PERRIN.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Lee, who married John Perrin, of Virginia, about 1745?

(3) ROSE-FRAZER-BROWN.—Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Isaac Rose, of S. C., who first married Elizabeth Frazer, then Gene Brown, between 1710 and 1730?—W. R. W.

179. (1) TODD-POWERS-DOMINICK.—Information wanted of the following: Ann Todd, married — Powers. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born 1762, died Feb. 9, 1806, residence, Philadelphia, married Feb. 18, 1794, Francis Dominick.

(2) BLANCHARD-DOMINICK.—Margaret Blanchard died Jan. 2, 1778. Married Aug. 5, 1759, Francis Dominick.

(3) BARLOW.—Sarah Barlow born Jan. 18, 1746, Stamford, Conn., died Feb. 9, 1821, married Silas Raymond, of Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 21, 1769.—G. R. H.

180. WARREN.—Wanted ancestral line of Thomas Warren, of Williamsburg, Mass. He moved to Ontario, N. Y., at an early date.—E. C. M.

181. JAQUA.—I desire information in regard to Aaron Jaqua, who lived in Salisbury, Conn., in 1747, and of Rebekah, his wife. Any facts in regard to his family will be appreciated.—I. J. W.

182. SHELDON-POTTER.—Information desired of Ezekiel Sheldon and Amy Potter, his wife. He was from Litchfield, Conn., and drew a pension for services in Revolutionary War.—L. S. A.

183. COUCH.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Couch, born 1750, died March 11, 1824, married, March 10, 1768, Theophilus Hall, son of Rev. Theophilus Hall and Hannah Avery?—C. M. B.

184. DIGGINS—FIELD.—(1) Wanted, the names of parents, with dates of birth and death, of Anna (perhaps Hannah) Diggins, of East Windsor, Connecticut, born May 9, 1764(?), married, 1783, Asa Field.

(2) HARMON—STRONG—SHELDON.—Hannah Harmon, of Suffield, Connecticut, died 1813, married Return Strong, died November 1, 1807. Mary Harmon, of Orwell, Vermont, married Daniel Sheldon, a Revolutionary soldier. Were Hannah and Mary Harmon relate?—G. B. D.



## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



### NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB, STATE  
DIRECTOR OF CONNECTICUT.

THE BRIDGEPORT SOCIETY, of Bridgeport, was the second formed in the state in June, 1895, with a very large membership, by Mrs. Joseph L. Torrey, who is still its president. She is assisted in her work by members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport; and on September the 11th, 1901, her society donated ten dollars to the Children of the American Revolution fund for the proposed memorial annex on Groton Heights battlefield. Owing to some complication in circulars I lack a detailed report from this society, but know that it celebrated Washington's birthday with many interesting ceremonies and also signed Queen Margherita's memorial album.

THE THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, of Poquonoc Bridge, was the third organized in our state on June 20th, 1895. President, Mrs. Daniel Morgan, Daughters of the American Revolution. The largest membership reached 21; this number has been greatly diminished, 4 members having passed the age limit and others moved away. One member has joined the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The society has made a second contribution to the memorial annex fund within the year, bringing its total to \$22.40.

This society has been represented at the various patriotic functions in New London county within the year; on Bunker Hill day at the Nathan Hale dedication; on September 11th for the signing of the resolutions to President McKinley and transferring of the Children of the American Revolution purse to the treasurer of the Memorial Annex fund; on September 19th at the memorial services held in honor of President McKinley on Groton Heights; and also on October 22nd

at an important meeting held at the state director's residence. All signed the memorial to Italy's dowager queen, Margherita. The society assisted as usual in the decoration of soldiers' graves on Memorial day.

THE JONATHAN BROOKS SOCIETY, of New London. President, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton; vice-president, Miss Annette Talbot Belcher.

This society numbered many members the year of its organization. Its present membership is 37, some having passed the age limit, others have been transferred to two different societies of the Children of the American Revolution.

The actual business sessions of the society have been few since February, 1901, but the members were out in force at the Nathan Hale dedication in their town on June 17th; also on September 11th at the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's meeting to memorialize President McKinley after his cruel assassination, and also to take their well deserved part in the presentation of the \$520 purse by the Children of the American Revolution to the Memorial Annex fund of Connecticut. They also signed the queen's memorial album.

On October 22nd the president on behalf of her "Society met with the presidents of all the local chapters at Daisy Crest and there pledged to raise to a *higher figure* the one hundred dollars which had been previously agreed upon for a stained glass window to be placed in the proposed Memorial Annex to the memory of their hero, Jonathan Brooks, patriot of September 6th, 1781, aged fourteen years. Part of this they already have in bank and on January 29th held a meeting at which it was voted" to hold a whist party on February 8th and a dance on February 15th to augment the society's cash in bank, the window design having met with the officers' unqualified approval.

WILLIAM LATHAM, JR., SOCIETY (The Powder Monkey), of Stonington.—President, Mrs. Franklin B. Noyes; vice-president, Mrs. Seth N. Williams. This society was organized July 18, 1895. Original membership, twenty-one, which has been diminished by age limit, removals and absences at schools to about twelve members. Almost nothing has been done this year. The society was represented by its officers, on September 11th, when, by invitation of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, they signed the McKinley memorial, and assisted at the presentation of the Children of the American Revolution's five hundred and twenty dollar purse, to which they had contributed. They also gave their signatures to the queen's memorial album and were represented at the meeting of the local presidents of the Children of the American Revolution on October 22d, then promising to show more interest in their society work.

THE COLONEL WILLIAM LEDYARD SOCIETY, of Groton.—President, Mrs. Jennie A. Gard, Daughters of the American Revolution; first vice-president, Miss Amanda Allen; second vice-president, Miss Susan M. Cone. This society was organized July 19, 1895. Its larg-

est membership has reached thirty. Its present membership is twenty-three. Some original members have reached the age limit and become Daughters. Others have gone to college, and two have become members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. Under the perfect management of their ex-president, Miss Amanda Allen, and with a charter and by-laws, and ever ready friends in the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's committee on "Children of the American Revolution" to help them in their patriotic undertakings, this society has steadily improved year after year. These children always gladly responded when called together, and their lately appointed president, Mrs. Gard, hopes to be able to devote time to their needs. This society has in special charge the memorial trees on Groton Heights battlefield, planted by Connecticut's Children of the American Revolution. They have held several society meetings since February, 1901; have increased their treasury by a cake sale, and assisted in decorating soldiers' graves on Memorial day; have invited the remnant of the neighboring society, the "Thomas Starr," to meet with them when so inclined; were present at the dedication of the Nathan Hale house, on Bunker Hill day, in June; met in force with the local chapter on September 11th to take part in the McKinley Assassination resolutions, and to proudly add to their already most liberal contributions to the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution fund that it might round out with one hundred dollars, fully one-fourth of the entire amount raised by the Children of the American Revolution by personal efforts. On September 19th this society was represented at the McKinley memorial service, and on October 22d the officers met at the state director's with other local society presidents. The society signed the queen of Italy's memorial album. The Colonel William Ledyard Society is admirably officered, each office being held by a Child of the American Revolution and supplemented by an assistant honorary officer (Daughters of the American Revolution), to whom they can turn for advice and help in case of need, and thus I think should all our societies have been organized and directed to success under the experience of the active element in their mother society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

JOEL COOK SOCIETY, of Meridan.—Organized in 1896 with upwards of forty members without a charter and unable to find a president capable and at the same time willing, this promising society was left literally to "go to pieces." When I passed a week in Meridan, in March, 1900, in the effort to rally this "forlorn hope," I found that, like the Lyman Hall Society, of the same place, it had been composed of girls and lads of about fourteen years old and more than half of these had already attained the "age limit," whilst only a few young children remained sufficiently unoccupied with school work to care to reinstate the society which had been in fact entirely

abandoned by their organizing chapter, the "Susan Carrington Clark," Daughters of the American Revolution. I hold their duplicate application papers until such time as I can go over these with the National Board, Children of the American Revolution.

THE LYMAN HALL SOCIETY, of Meridan.—President, Mrs. C. H. Davis; vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Stockder. This society was organized in 1896 with a large membership, but was composed principally of girls and boys in their teens, with few young children. The result is that the majority of the members have passed beyond the age limit and those nearing it are so overwhelmed with the rush of high school and college work that they find no time to meet or to take interest in their society; and the president writes the society-treasurer being at college they have collected only a few of the annual dues. The society held one interesting meeting when their war hero member gave an interesting lecture on the Philippine manners and customs. Some of the members signed the queen's memorial album.

THE STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD SOCIETY, of New London.—President, Mrs. Julius Lillie; vice-president, Miss Bessie Mack. Fully officered by Children of the American Revolution. Membership about fifty. This admirably organized and managed society has never failed to send in its fine report when called for, and I fear some grave complication withholds it at this time. Of all its important patriotic work I can offer but a scant summary as memory furnishes.

In the first place, the officers and members are thoroughly disciplined by the society's capable leader, Mrs. Lillie. They hold regular meetings and parliamentary law is made intelligible to the members who guide themselves by its rulings.

In the past year their chief work has been presenting a flag to the Nathan Hale Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, which they raised on the Nathan Hale house at its dedication, on June 17th. They also placed upon this old house a dedicatory tablet, and have pledged themselves to assist in furnishing this house.

On September 11th the officers represented the society in Groton, to memorialize President McKinley, and to take part in presenting the Children of the American Revolution five hundred and twenty dollar subscription to the Memorial Annex fund, at the same time pledging themselves to add ten dollars more to their already liberal subscription and yet another ten, if needed. The society signed the queen of Italy's memorial album, and many more patriotic acts are, without doubt, to their credit.

THE ISAAC WHEELER, JR., SOCIETY, of Mystic.—President, Miss M. Josephine Dickinson; vice-president, Mrs. John Forsythe. No information has been sent by this admirable society and I must at present quote from memory and forward a more thorough report later. The society numbers about 27 at present, all its elder members

are nearing the age limit. Their president passed into the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be able to take office which she has heretofore filled in every respect admirably. They sent a delegation to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's meeting on September 11th to sign the memorial to President McKinley and also gave many signatures to the queen's memorial album. I am sure they have something more to report, for they are ever ready in patriotic work.

**THE LAURA WOLCOTT SOCIETY**, of Torrington.—Organized with only twelve members in 1897; reported last year but four young children of this society remaining in Torrington. Never having had a charter, and their organizing president having resigned, the local Daughters of the American Revolution let the society lapse.

**THE EBENEZER HUNTINGTON SOCIETY**, of Norwich.—President, Mrs. Daniel Mason Lester; vice-president, Mrs. William Tyler Brown. Soon after its organization this society was reported as having ninety members; in February, 1900, it still had seventy-nine names on its roster, ten of the original members having passed the age limit. They have elected admirable presidents who from one cause or another have been forced to retire from office without having rallied the delinquent members and placed them again on a firm executive basis.

In October Mrs. Daniel Mason Lester, having long been urged, came forward and offered her services as president to take Miss Elizabeth Brewster's (the resigning regent's) place and was joyously nominated to the National Board, but alas her confirmation had but just reached her when she fell desperately ill. The society failed in representation on September 11th though expected to be present at the presentation of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution purse for the State Memorial Annex as the children had contributed \$5.00 towards this patriotic work, to add to a *former* contribution from the sale of Dewey leaflets. On October 22d the society was represented at the state director's meeting of local Children of the American Revolution presidents. Many members also signed the queen's memorial album. On July 4th, 1901, the Ebenezer Huntington Society assisted the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in the unveiling of the chapter's bowlder to the memory of the French soldiers who died at Norwich during the Revolutionary war and contributed \$10.00 towards the commemorative tablet placed thereon. Two of the boys dressed as Continental soldiers unveiled the bowlder and their beautiful silk flag floated conspicuously. The society also planted a scion of the "Old Charter Oak" on this occasion.

**THE BELTON ALLYN SOCIETY**, of Gales Ferry.—President, Miss Caroline Morgan Fish; vice-president, Miss Alice Hurlburt. Organized January 23, 1897. This society once reached a membership of



eighteen, although Gales Ferry is but a small village and these members having accomplished fine patriotic work are now reduced by age limit and schools and other interests to seven members. The president and vice-president, former members are now Daughters of the American Revolution having joined the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter; and they report that the children now left seem to have neither time nor interest in their society.

They were however represented at the dedication of the Nathan Hale house June 17th; also on September 11th at the state director's residence in presenting the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution contributions their own included to the Memorial Annex fund and in signing the memorial to President McKinley. The society signed the queen's memorial album and, to meet its own expenses, held a cake sale on August 21st at which \$12.85 was cleared for the treasurer's box.

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#### MAY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, May 8, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbian University. Present: Mrs. Clarke, who took the chair in the absence of the national president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with the reading of the minutes for April, which were adopted, after which the reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation.

By Mrs. Hall, state director for Delaware; Mrs. Sarah Turner, as president of the Blue Hen's Chicken Society of Wilmington, Delaware, Mrs. Drein having resigned.

By Mrs. Quarles, state director for Wisconsin; Mrs. William E. Cook, as president of the George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, both of whom were confirmed. It was also announced that Mrs. Phelps would name her society at Seattle, Washington, the Chief Seattle Society, as it was through that Chief's aid that the village of Seattle was saved from annihilation by Indians.

The national president arrived at this time and took the chair.

The registrar presented 65 application papers, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of those members, which was accordingly done.

Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, presented the resignation of Mrs. Walker, president of the Red, White and Blue Society.

Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana, announced that she had had an encouraging letter from Mrs. Welsh, whom she had appointed presi-

dent of a society in Butte, Montana, and that very soon we could hope to hear of a flourishing society in that prosperous city.

Mrs. Clarke announced that the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia had amended its constitution, so that the members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution could now enter the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution without initiation fee, which news was received with much pleasure by the National Board of Management.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had sent the AMERICAN MONTHLY for April to ten societies in Massachusetts.

The national president presented a letter from Mrs. Sanders Johnson, asking the society to contribute a flag for the new home built from funds contributed by the Woman's League of the National Junior Republic, near Annapolis.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution contribute a flag for the National Junior Republic, at a cost not to exceed \$10. Seconded and carried.

The national president named Mrs. Clark chairman of the committee to purchase and deliver the flag to the Junior Republic.

Mrs. Weed moved that the corresponding secretary be instructed to inform Mrs. Johnson that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will present a flag to the National Junior Republic. Seconded and carried.

The national president suggested that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution be informed through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and other channels that the National Society would offer three prizes for essays on patriotism, which suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board approve the national president's suggestion of offering three prizes for essays on patriotism, to be competed for by members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, the money for the prizes being taken from special donations to the society, and that the arrangements for the competition be left to a special committee. Seconded and carried.

The national president named as such committee Mrs. Clark, chairman; Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Fleming contributed \$5 to the prize fund, which was received with thanks.

Mrs. Clark moved that the names and addresses of the state directors be printed in the constitution. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Weed announced that at the next meeting she would offer an amendment to the by-laws of the constitution concerning the wearing of badges.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE GILBERT BENJAMIN,  
Recording Secretary.

## IN MEMORIAM

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MRS. MATTIE MACK BAXTER, Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, a talented and useful member, entered into rest, December 4, 1901.

MRS. LYDIA JANE CLARKE, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, died March 20, 1902, universally beloved and sincerely mourned.

MRS. ELLA McLEAN TALCOTT, charter member, Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut, passed from earth's shadows to eternal sunshine, April 5, 1902.

MRS. CAROLINE WAY CLARKE, "Real Daughter," Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, died May 12, 1902, Lima, New York, aged ninety-one years and nine months. She was the daughter of Lieut. Elisha Way, who served in the sixth Connecticut regiment.

MISS DESIRE MITCHELL IRISH, Olean Chapter, New York, died June 2, 1902. The chapter adopted resolutions of loving remembrance.

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"Life is real! Life is earnest!  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul."

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"O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,  
The Reaper came that day;  
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,  
And took the flowers away."



OFFICIAL.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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National Board of Management  
1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,  
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,  
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky, "The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street, New York.	MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna. 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina. 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.	MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C., 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.	MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, Washington. 'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C. 2021 I Street, Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California.  
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.  
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,  
 MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.  
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,  
 MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.  
 Savannah, Georgia MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,  
 MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 MRS. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin. MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,  
 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

**Chaplain General.**

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,  
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

**Secretaries General.****Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.  
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Corresponding Secretary General.**

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.  
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Registrar General.**

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,  
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General.**

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Historian General.**

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Assistant Historian General.**

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,  
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

**Librarian General.**

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,  
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**State Regents and State Vice-Regents.**

- Alabama, . . . . Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.  
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.  
 Arizona, . . . . Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas, . . . . Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.  
 California, . . . . Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.  
 Colorado, . . . . Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.  
 Colorado, . . . . Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.  
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.  
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.  
 Delaware, . . . . Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Delaware.  
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

- Florida, . . . . . Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.  
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,  
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, . . . . . Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.  
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, . . . . . Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.  
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, . . . . . Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, . . . . . Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, . . . . . Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, . . . . . Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.  
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, . . . . . Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALD, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, . . . . . Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.  
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, . . . . . Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, . . . . . Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.  
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, . . . . . Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.  
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, . . . . . Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.  
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony  
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, . . . . . Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.  
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, . . . . . Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.  
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, . . . . . Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.  
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road,  
Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, . . . . . Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.  
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLIE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, . . . . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.  
Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchestts.
- New Jersey, . . . . . Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.  
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, . . . . . Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.  
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, . . . . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, . . . . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, . . . . . Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, . . . . . Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street  
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, . . . . . Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, . . . . . Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port  
land.
- Pennsylvania, . . . . . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.  
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, . . . . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,  
Providence.  
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, . . . . . Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.  
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, . . . . . Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, . . . . . Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.  
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, . . . . . Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.  
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

Utah, . . . . .	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, . . . . .	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro.
	Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Virginia, . . . . .	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington, . . . .	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin, . . . . .	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, . . . . .	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'



## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1902.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, May 7th, 1902.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-Presidents General of the District; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; State Vice-Regents: Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Walter Weed, Montana.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion, stood approved.

The reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Since making my last report in April I have received answers to committee appointments, as follows: Continental Hall Committee—Acceptances from Mrs. John N. Jewett and Miss Sara W. Daggett. Committee to prevent desecration of United States Flag—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising. Magazine Committee—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom begs to be excused from this committee. Sub-Committee on Consultation with United States Congress for Continental Hall; Mrs. Quarles ac-

cepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Burrows will also serve; Mrs. Hull declines with regret. Committee on Changing Property Clause in the Constitution Daughters of the American Revolution: Miss Desha accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Burrows will also serve; Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Joseph Washington beg to be excused. Sub-Committee on Architecture for Continental Hall: Mrs. William Lindsay will act as chairman; Mrs. John W. Foster; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, and Mrs. George M. Sternberg also accept. Committee on China for Continental Hall fund: Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher will also serve. Committee on Boxes for Continental Hall fund: Mrs. Getchell and Mrs. Boynton have accepted.

Letters of regret have been received from the following ladies who are unable to attend the May meeting of the Board: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina; Mrs. William Little, of New York; Mrs. Chas. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, Kentucky; Mrs. Wm. Brooks Maccracken, State Vice-Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Vice-President General, Maine; and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois.

All certificates of membership, application papers and notification cards are signed up to date, and the instructions given me by the Board have been carried out. Number of letters and postals written, 180.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

*Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of April I have the honor to report the following work done in my department: Application blanks sent out, 1,826; Constitutions, 104; circulars, "How to Become a Member," 258; officers' lists, 92; miniature application blanks, 159; circulars for same, 159. Letters received, 36; letters written, 32.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

*Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.*

May 7, 1902.

## REPORT OF AMOUNT EXPENDED BY CURATOR for April, 1902:

Postage on application blanks:	
Amount on hand April 1st, 1902, .....	\$ 16.
Received from Treasurer General, .....	10 00
Amount expended for April, .....	7 50
Balance on hand May 1st, 1902, .....	2 50

*Office Expenses:*

To ice, .....	\$1 30
" towel service, .....	1 00
" postal cards, .....	50
" expressage, .....	30
" 1lb cord, .....	30
" 5 qts. ink, .....	3 75
" qt. red ink, .....	1 75
" 2 doz. large blotters, .....	1 00
" box pins, .....	75
" picture hooks, .....	25
" messenger service, .....	25
" postage, .....	50
" 2 boxes paper fasteners, .....	36
" engrossing ink, .....	25

Total, ..... \$12 50  
Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 377; applications verified awaiting dues, 54; applications on file but incomplete, 174; applications on file not verified, 95. Badge permits issued, 128; recognition pins issued, 15; ancestral bars permits issued, 15. Resignations from the Society, 67; deaths, 22.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,  
*Registrar General N. S. D. A. R.*

At the conclusion of this report Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved the acceptance of the report of the Registrar General. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar.

General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The expiration by limitation of the following regencies are presented: Mrs. Mary St. L. F. Robinson, of Middleboro, Kentucky, and Mrs. Annie Perry Winslow, of Saco, Maine.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Jeanette Knox Hollenbeck, of Fremont, Nebraska; and Mrs. Petronia Bennoch Freeman, of Goldsboro, North Carolina; the re-appointments of Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Jennie Shuler Putnam, of Manistique, Michigan.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6; charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 7, viz: "General Miranda," Peru, Indiana; "Colonel Henshaw," Leicester, Massachusetts; "Captain John Joslin, Jr.," Leominster, Massachusetts; "Jefferson," St. Louis, Missouri; "Guilford Battle," Greensboro, North Carolina; "Moultrie," Orangeburg, South Carolina, and "Waupun," Waupun, Wisconsin; the re-issue of the "Dorothy Brewer" charter, of Waltham, Massachusetts. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters received, 90; letters written, 142.

The work on the card catalogue for the past month includes 530 new members' cards, 400 deaths, resignations, and corrections, and about 300 new ancestor cards, making a total of 650 for the ancestor catalogue.

The work on the registers, in the correction of the records, increases as the corrections of the ancestor catalogue necessarily works directly into, and is affected by, the demand for accuracy, and the more extended research caused by the work on the Lineage Book. This past month there have been sixty letters written in regard to this work.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters announced that she had a charter which was to be destroyed in the presence of the Board, viz: the charter of the "Warren" Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, and also announced that two new chapters had been formed in Monmouth,—"The Puritan and Cavalier," and the "Mildred Warner Washington" Chapter, authorization for which had been previously granted by the Board at the proper time. The old charter

had consequently been returned to the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

The charter was then formally destroyed in the presence of the National Board.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, upon motion, accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have begun work revising the first volume of the Lineage Book, and hope to report progress at the next meeting. Work on the 15th volume is progressing.

Letters received during the month of April, 33; letters written, 98.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

*Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound volumes—

1. Public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York, 1777-95, 1801-04. Albany, State of New York, 1901. Vol. v, xivi., 954 pp., por., map. 8°. From the New York State Library in change. A good idea of the state of affairs in New York from June, 1779, to July, 1780, can be obtained from this volume; particularly of the hardships undergone by the inhabitants of the frontier counties, from the constant raids of the Indian and Tory bands. 2-3. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1900. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1901. 2 vol. 8°. From the Association, in exchange. The first volume consists of eighteen historical papers by Edward Eggleston, Charles Francis Adams, Oliver J. Thatcher, James B. Angell, James Ford Rhodes, and other prominent writers. Volume two is the first report of the Public Archives Commission, which will be found indispensable to all interested in state, county and town records. 4. Register of the California Society. Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco, 1901. cxxv., 197 pp. 8°. Presented by the Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution. This publication of the pioneer patriotic society is noteworthy for the admirable historical record of each ancestor and the fulness with which the genealogy of every member is given. 5. Reception of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., at Washington, October 2 and 3, 1899, together with an account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the presentation of the sword voted him by the United States Congress, in recognition of his services in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Washington, 1901. Folio. Presented by the Admiral Dewey Reception Committee. The title of the book fully describes the contents. It is handsomely illustrated and is a most attractive souvenir. 6. Register of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1895-1900. Seattle, N. D. From the Society, in exchange. Like the Register of the California Society, the Revolutionary and genealogical records are very full, and both volumes will be of material assistance in the work of verifying applicants' papers. 7. Souvenir history of Plymouth, Conn., 1795-1895. Compiled and published by Francis Atwater. Meriden, Conn., 1895. 91 pp., folio. Presented by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Biographical sketches of many of the early settlers are given, together with brief accounts of the churches, schools, industries, etc., of the place. The book is profusely illustrated and contains a roster of the Plymouth soldiers in the Civil war, but none of the Revolutionary soldiers. An index would have greatly increased the usefulness of the work. 8. Ashley Genealogy. A history of the descendants of Robert Ashley, of Springfield, Mass., by Francis Bacon Trowbridge. New Haven, 1896. ix., 463 pp., pl., illus. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Every effort has apparently been made to insure all possible accuracy, and the result is an excellent genealogy. No attempt has been made to follow out the female branches, but the records of those in the male lines are very complete, including Colonial and Revolutionary service. The index is particularly good.

Unbound volumes—

1. Supplement No. 2 to Members and Descendants of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Boston, 1902. 94 pp. 8°. From Mrs. G. S. Hale. 2. List of officers and members of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Washington, 1902. 15 pp. 8°. Presented by Mr. Zebina Moses. 3. Special service for the General Society Sons of the Revolution at its triennial meeting in the city of Washington, April 20, 1902. Washington, 1902. 12 pp. 8°. From Miss Mary Desha. 4. Washington, his personality. Washington Masonic Fair and Exposition, 1902. 24 pp. 8°. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. This pamphlet contains three papers, entitled, "Washington," "Washington as a Mason," and the Houdon life cast; the whole combining to give a brief outline of the life of Washington, and of the only life cast ever made of the features of George Washington. 5. Ingham Family, or Joseph Ingham and his descendants, 1659-1871. Hartford. Case, Lockwood & Co., 1871. 59 pp. 8°. From Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. A short account of the Ingham family, especially of the Connecticut branches.

Periodicals—

1. Medford Historical Register, April. 2. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April. 3. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, April. 3. William and Mary College Quarterly, April. 4. Es-

sex Antiquarian, April. 5. Spirit of '76, March and April. 6. Publications of the Southern Historical Society, March. 7. Bulletin-New York Public Library, April. 8. Annals of Iowa, April.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,  
*Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

May 7, 1902.

Report accepted.

Miss McBlair called the attention of the Board to a book which it was very desirable to have for the library, the life of General Washington, stating that she had \$9.00 towards the purchase of this book, and the privilege of paying \$3.00 (three dollars) monthly would be granted. The book is handsomely illustrated and the price \$30.00. Miss McBlair informed the Board that it was her idea to try and procure some assistance in the purchase of this volume from the chapters, or individual members of the National Society.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the matter of the purchase of the Life of Washington by Worthington C. Ford, be left in the hands of the Librarian General." Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried

The Chair called upon the Recording Secretary General to read the report of the Executive Committee upon the request of Miss Baird-Huey, presented at the April meeting of the Board, and referred for action to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Howard read the report as follows:

The Executive Committee is of the unanimous opinion that the request of Miss Baird-Huey, which was referred to this committee by the National Board of Management at the April meeting, is a matter that does not come under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Management, according to Statute 126, Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,  
*Chairman.*

The President General asked the pleasure of the Board in regard to this report.

Upon motion the report was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that all the bills have been approved properly by the officers under whose direction and supervision they were authorized and that the office is in very good working order.

Report accepted.



Mrs. Crosman, chairman of the Magazine Committee, reported progress, and requested the members of this committee present to remain a short time after the adjournment of the Board at this session.

Mrs. J. Hepburn-Smith stated that she had secured five advertisements for the Magazine. [Received with applause.]

Mrs. Darwin announced that Mrs. Kinney, chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, had requested her to present this report to the Board, as she was unable to attend the meeting.

After some discussion it was brought to the attention of the Board that this report could be divided,—the chapter work forming the second part of the report, and that this could be considered by a committee appointed by the President General.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the second part of the Fourth Report to the Smithsonian Institution be read before a committee composed of the members of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REAL DAUGHTERS: Madam President: Three applications for membership have been received but each was incomplete. I have written for further data but have not received it as yet. There seems to be a misunderstanding. As the annual dues are remitted to "Real Daughters," the inference seems to be general that the initiation fee is also remitted; and in the three cases mentioned no money has been sent for these papers. Therefore, your Registrar has been unable to bring them before you to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

*Chairman of Committee on Real Daughters.*

Report accepted.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, extended to the Board an invitation to the Pennsylvania state conference to be held in Bellefonte the second week in October.

Mrs. Crosman stated that as Vice-President General from New York she had been requested to extend an invitation to the New York state conference, to be held in June.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that these invitations to the President General and the National Board from Pennsylvania and New York be accepted with thanks.

The President General requested all in favor of this motion to signify it by a rising vote. All present arose.

Mrs. Howard moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended Mrs. Mellon for her gracious invitation to the National Board of Management to be photographed. Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg.

Motion unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Miss Hetzel read an invitation she had received from a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, to the unveiling ceremonies to be held at Arlington, of the monument erected in honor of the soldiers who fell in the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That a wreath be sent in memory of those soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war, to be placed on the monument erected by the Colonial Dames at Arlington in May. Amended by Mrs. Thom: "That a committee be appointed to place the wreath on the monument." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the remaining incorrect lists containing names of national officers be destroyed." Motion carried.

At 12.50 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.15 p. m.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Mellon moved: "That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mrs. Mary H. Jordan, first Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, an honored member of our Society, and Resolved, that these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Jordan." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

The Chair announced the appointment of a committee to draft these resolutions of sympathy: Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Hetzel.

The following was afterwards approved by the Board:

WHEREAS, Our Society has suffered a great loss in the recent death of a valued member of our order, Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; a charter member, and the first Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the members of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to Mrs. Jordan's sisters, Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General for New York, in their bereavement. And further,

*Resolved*. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Signed)

RACHEL MELLON, *Chairman*,  
MARTHA L. STERNBERG,  
CATHERINE G. THOM,  
MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,  
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER.

The Smithsonian Report was taken up for the consideration of the Board, Mrs. Darwin presenting the same on the part of the chairman, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who was unable to attend the meeting.

At the conclusion of the reading Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Report to the Smithsonian Institution be accepted by the Board, subject to the corrections to be made by the chairman of the committee when she is type-writing it." Seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Miss Frazer announced that she had a communication from Miss Harvey of Pennsylvania, stating that she, as State Regent, had been requested to bring this to the Board, and Miss Harvey being a member in good and regular standing, it was her duty to comply with this request.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to inform Miss Harvey that the subject matter of the communication presented by her through the State Regent of Pennsylvania, does not come within the jurisdiction of the National Board, and therefore cannot be considered by it, and that the only body with power to act on the subject is the Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Smoot. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher made a short verbal report of the reception given to the Sons of the American Revolution at Rauscher's by the Daughters of the American Revolution of this city, and turned over to the Treasurer General some money that had been entrusted to her as chairman of the Committee on Reception.

Mrs. Pealer requested the Board to assist her in taking steps to insure perfect accuracy in regard to the form of the application papers, in order that applicants may be required to give full and complete data as to their genealogy.

After some discussion of this matter Mrs. Pealer moved: "That the words 'first or ——' be printed before the word 'wife' in the application blanks, for the sake of further identity." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

The following report was read to the Board:

Madam President General: The Committee on Continental Hall China reports:

1. That it cannot directly obtain wares from any factory in the United States, but have to secure every article through a dealer;
2. No factory in this country produces such china as we think would command general sale;
3. We find ourselves hampered by want of funds to initiate this work, and ask the Board to instruct the committee how it is to secure the necessary money;
4. We must have money for postage and money to have models and designs made for decorations. On a rough estimate we think three hundred dollars will cover this outlay;

5. All money furnished will be returned from first reports from chapter purchase of china;

6. This year we think it wise to confine ourselves to cups and saucers and plates, and propose that sales shall command one hundred per cent.

The committee has adopted certain designs, not expensive but original and appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,  
*Chairman Committee on Continental Hall China*  
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That this report of the Committee on Continental Hall China be accepted without its recommendations, and that the committee be allowed postage." Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried.

At 5 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

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THURSDAY, May 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.50 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Upon the announcement by the President General of the recent bereavement that had befallen the Chaplain General, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board express by a rising vote their sympathy for Mrs. Smoot in the loss she has sustained in the death of her grandson, and that the Recording Secretary General communicate this expression of sympathy to Mrs. Smoot." Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

Letters were read as follows by the Recording Secretary General: From Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Estey, State Regent of Vermont, acknowledging letters of sympathy from the Board; from Mrs. Peck, ex-State Regent of Wisconsin, sending a message of farewell to the Board on her retirement from the State Regency, which position she had filled for ten years; from Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey, accepting the chairmanship of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, provided the necessary expense of postage and type-writing be allowed for this work, also a letter from Hon. William Defoe, of the United States Senate, addressed to Mrs. Simon Newcomb, former chairman of the Committee on National University, stating that the petitions of the several chapters of the Daughters of the Amer-

can Revolution, submitted by the chairman of this committee, had been presented to the Senate.

Mrs. Hatcher, as chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, made a verbal report of the arrangements that had been made for the attendance of the President General and the committee at the ceremonies for the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, on May 24th, and read the official program to be carried out on that day.

It was suggested that a floral tribute be sent by the National Board on this occasion.

Mrs. Tulloch suggested that this matter be placed in the hands of the Franco-American Memorial Committee.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That twenty-five dollars be appropriated for a wreath to be placed on the Rochambeau statue, at the unveiling, on May 24th, 1902, and that the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill." Numerously seconded. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked to make a short report and presented the following: Madam President: The replies received from members appointed to the Franco-American Memorial Committee were inadvertently omitted from my report yesterday. I beg to present the same to-day, namely: Mrs. Hatcher, chairman, accepts; also, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Akers and Mrs. Angus Cameron.

The President General appointed this committee to act as a committee on floral tribute for the Rochambeau statue.

Referring to the ceremonies to be held at Arlington on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Spanish-American war, it was moved and carried that a wreath be placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution on this monument.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill for the wreath to be placed on the monument to the soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war." Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher. Motion carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hepburn Smith and Miss Hetzel as the committee to attend to floral offering for the unveiling of the monument at Arlington on May 21st.

Mrs. Darwin inquired if it had been decided in what way the Smithsonian report was to be considered by the Board.

The President General appointed the National Board as a committee to meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock to consider the report to the Smithsonian Institution, as presented by Mrs. Kinney, Chairman of the Committee.

The following was offered by Mrs. Tulloch: "The paper has been carefully examined, and in the opinion of the Board, the signatures

upon the application for the formation of a Chapter in Philadelphia, dated December 3, 1898, are original, and there are no apparent erasures." Seconded by Mrs. Main.

The President General said: "Ladies, you have heard the reading of this statement. Are you ready for the question?"

Mrs. Howard said: "I wish to be recorded as not voting on this resolution, and as having expressed no opinion."

This was concurred in by Miss McBlair, who also desired to go on record to the same effect.

President General: "Those in favor of this endorsement will please say 'aye;' those opposed, 'no.' It is so ordered. The motion is carried."

At 12.45 p. m., it was moved, and carried, to take a recess until 2.15 o'clock.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from the State Regent of the District, Mrs. Lockwood, who sent greetings to the Board, saying that she will be on her homeward journey on Monday next.

Miss Frazer moved: "That the Supervising Committee will await the return of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee, to discuss the arrangement of the Library, with the Librarian and Historian, and that she have power to act in this matter." Seconded by Miss McBlair.

It was decided to defer voting until Mrs. Smith's return.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That a meeting of the Board be held on the first Wednesday in June to approve the minutes of the May meeting, and to admit new members." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That from June 15th to September 15th the office shall be closed at noon on Saturday, and that from July 1st to September 15th, the office shall be closed at 4 p. m." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Weed: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this National Board that the Constitution should be so amended that hereafter members joining the Society agree to surrender their insignia upon payment of its cost, if they resign, or are dropped from the Society." Seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the Insignia Committee be requested to consider the question of placing a time limit to the permits for the purchase of our insignia." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

The President General stated that this would probably be the last session of the Board, as the entire Board, as a committee, will meet in the Board room to-morrow to listen to the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Crosman asked to present the Business Manager, who reported that she had inquired of the Editor of the Magazine if she had any printers whom she wished specifications sent to for the printing of the Magazine. Last year Mrs. Avery gave several names, but it was found that their bids were higher than the Harrisburg Publishing Company. This year she gave none, but said she felt more secure with our present printer.

The bids that had been received were read by the Business Manager.

Mrs. Crosman stated that the present contract for the printing would expire in June, and that it was necessary to make some arrangements at this meeting for the printing of the Magazine, as there will be no meeting of the Board in June, except to approve the minutes and admit new members.

In view of the statement by the Business Manager in regard to the prices, etc., Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the contract for printing the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be continued with the Harrisburg Publishing Company, it being the lowest bidder." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

The motion offered by Miss Frazer was again read, Mrs. Smith having returned, and the Chair requested that the Board express its opinion and discuss the matter fully. The motion was voted on and lost.

Miss Herbert moved: "That a table be placed in the front room of the Library for the use of the necessary work connected with other offices." Seconded by Mrs. Main.

Miss McBlair said: "I desire again to enter my protest against this. I do not wish this table placed there for the use of the Historian General's clerk."

The question was called and prevailed. The motion of Miss Herbert was voted on. The Chair being in doubt, called for a rising vote. Eleven voting in favor, and three against the motion.

The President General: "The motion is carried. Is there any further business before us?"

Mrs. Weed inquired if the Committee on Continental Hall could act without waiting for the Board to convene.

It was the consensus of opinion that this Committee was empowered by the Congress to act independently of the Board.

At 4 p. m. it was moved, and carried, to adjourn, subject to call for a special meeting in June.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

June 4, 1902.



